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EAST EUROPEAN MEDIA VIEW CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT, SALT II

TANJUG: 'No Surprises Expected'

LD160324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

["Brezhnev-Carter Talks Tomorrow"--TANJUG banner headline--"No Surprises Are Expected"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Vienna--The long-expected talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will begin in Vienna tomorrow in an atmosphere which many here describe as moderately optimistic. Agreements which would bear upon the mutual relations of the two powers or upon the resolving of international problems are not expected from the Soviet-American summit except, of course, the SALT II agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms. An exhaustive exchange of views, both on Soviet-American relations as well as on the circumstances in the world, is however, expected here with great interest.

A Delay of 14 Years

Brezhnev and Carter are meeting for the first time and on neutral ground and it is these circumstances which eloquently reveal the state of relations between the two states in the past 2 to 3 years. Carter's invitation of Brezhnev to visit the United States was received in Moscow quite some time ago, but the Soviet leader did not hurry to take a trip across the Atlantic, evidently because a number of things had worsened between Washington and Moscow following the last Soviet-American summit held in Vladivostok in November 1974. First of all, there had been a slowing down in the negotiations on SALT II. At their meeting in Vladivostok Leonid Brexhnev and then President Ford expected the agreement to be ready as early as 1975.

The delay of the first 4 years is described today as the consequence of the crisis of trust which had assumed solid foundations after the four USSR-U.S. summits. These meetings, as is known, yielded a series of important agreements and treaties between Brezhnev and Nixon and between Brezhnev and Ford. Since the beginning of the 1970's the USSR and United States have concluded some 60 agreements and treaties, the most significant among them certainly being those in the sphere of limiting arms, that is, of gradually alleviating the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

Soviet analysts say today that it was Ford who, before the end of his term, began to put a brake on SALT negotiations. Carter's election promises bearing on relations with the Soviet Union heralded the further development and consolidation of U.S.-USSR detente, but the stagnation in that detente has, nevertheless, lasted until today. Each side, of course, blames the other, but they nevertheless succeeded in the past few years to insure the continuity of the intensive negotiations on SALT II which were completed literally on the eve of the Vienna summit.

An Historic Step But Without Illusions

President Carter has said that the signing of this treaty will be "an historic step" in the direction of consolidating peace and reducing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. However, there are no illusions--on either side, of course--that by this all dangers are being eliminated and the differences in the attitudes and the behavior which cause waves of mistrust from both sides are being noticeably alleviated.

Carter's statement on his arrival in Vienna was, in effect, an indication of the realistic approach to the matters in the forthcoming talks. From the point of view of such realism one can evidently not expect Carter and Brezhnev to achieve a sudden turn for the better in the relations between the two states. In the same vein it cannot be expected that all matters will remain as they have been up to now. It is believed that the summit will contribute to the strengthening of trust and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

After his arrival in Vienna today, Leonid Brezhnev made no statement as President Carter did last night. No political significance, however, is being attached to this.

It is known that Moscow believes that SALT II represents a compromise and that this agreement, provided it is ratified by the U.S. Senate, which is still uncertain, can exert a positive influence or Soviet-U.S. relations as well as on a greater understanding in the approach of the two states to international problems. Soviet circles believe that the strengthening of mutual trust as a result of SALT II could facilitate the solving of "many complicated tasks." In this respect it seems that the ratification of the agreement by the Senate could be a crucial moment--for better or for worse.

On the eve of the talks in Vienna various indications and conjectures are circulating about the "spirit of the compromise" which is expected. A Vienna newspaper even guesses that what is also pending in Vienna is the working out of some kind of "secret" agreement of the two superpowers. Of course, conjectures are not taken as "faits accomplis," but it is possible that in this way the opinion is being created that the summit, in view of the situation so far, is in fact a successful one for the two superpowers.

Yugoslav Press Review

LD151414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on Brezhnev-Carter meeting]

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG)--The SALT II treaty, considered by even the signatories--the United States of America and the Soviet Union--as imperfect, is assessed by POLITIKA of Belgrade as the farthest reaching and most comprehensive nuclear agreement ever reached by two powers.

Although the agreement may widen the scope of cooperation leading to a world with (?less) armaments, it still keeps open the race for the latest, most modern and deadliest means for mass destruction, the daily writes.

Belgrade's weekly NIN is of the opinion that the Carter-Brezhnev summit could change for the better not only relations between the two countries and their heads, but that it gives rise to new hopes that the world of tomorrow will be more peaceful than it is today. When the strongest powers are in agreement on matters of great concern for others, then such an agreement certainly deserves to be warmly greeted, the prominent Belgrade weekly writes.

Although SALT II represents a further contribution to better world relations, stresses the Yugoslav daily BORBA, there is little likelihood that certain common interests of the USA and USSR could overcome the major differences in their approaches to world problems.

GDR's Molle on Summit

LD160254 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Albrecht Molle commentary]

[Text] Now a look at Vienna: As reported, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here this morning. U.S. President James Carter has been in the Austrian capital since yesterday evening. This weekend the two politicians will hold talks and on Monday will sign the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II. From Vienna a report from our special correspondent Albrecht Molle:

[Molle] We all know how much the recovery of the international climate as a whole and the continuation of the process of detente, which benefits all states and peoples, depend on how relations between the Soviet Union and the United States develop. We experienced this at the beginning of the 1970's when, in a whole series of treaties and agreements, these two states took on mutual obligations which decisively contributed to helping the policy of detente achieve any kind of breakthrough. We need only think of the document signed in 1972 in Moscow on the bases of relations between the USSR and the United States, the first SALT agreement also initialled in 1972, the agreement on the prevention of a nuclear war of 1973 and the basic agreement achieved in 1974 in Vladivostok on a second SALT treaty. Now here in Vienna, after nearly 5 years, there is another Soviet-American summit meeting. And this happens after years during which, as Leonid Brezhnev recently stated, there unfortunately have not been many pleasant things in Soviet-American relations. One U.S. administration after another tried to cheat its way past the realities and achieve one-sided advantages at the expense of the USSR. This meant that further tangible progress on the path embarked beginning of the 1970's was first slowed down and then blocked. We need only think of the great amount of patience, perseverance and willingness to compromise on the part of the Soviet Union which were necessary to bring the second round of SALT to a successful conclusion in nearly 7 years of negotiations with three different U.S. administrations.

Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Vienna today, as he put it, fully ready for an active and constructive dialog, in the expectation that the U.S. side will also adopt this kind of constructive attitude. This was a statement of principle corresponding to the USSR's principled course in international policy, the CPSU's program of peace, the socialist community of states' foreign policy which is aimed at detente. If things go as the Soviet Union wishes and if the statement made yesterday evening by President Carter on his arrival was meant seriously--that he is at this meeting with Leonid Brezhev concerned with securing and expanding cooperation, with better mutual understanding and reducing the threat of a nuclear war--then in spite of all the differing views and interests which naturally exist and continue to exist new impulses can arise for an improvement of the international situation which has recently and in a dangerous way (been put under a strain) by the opponents of detente.

Here in Vienna [words indistinct] are of the opinion that both the successful conclusion of the SALT II negotiations and the (?fact) of this summit meeting in itself can be seen as proof of the fact that the policy of detente in spite of continuing opposition is still alive and can be further developed and that it is, therefore, possible to make further progress on the path embarked upon even if it is so long and complicated.

The SALT II treaty which Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will sign on Monday in Vienna is generally seen as such a step--of course, not as a final one, nor as one that is ideal in every respect. For had things gone according to the Soviet Union's ideas SALT II would have contained more far-reaching statements than is now the case. It is rather a compromise, a reasonable one, because it takes into account the interests of both sides. It is, as Leonid Brezhnev recently stated, the biggest and most important step to date to stop the most devastating and most expensive weapons, to place something of an obstacle in the way and to a certain extent slow down the nuclear arms race. This also explains why the opposition of those who would like to alter the existing approximate military strategic balance of power is so great.

In general, in Vienna on the eve of the summit there is the hope that the top-level Soviet-American negotiations beginning tomorrow morning will contribute to creating a climate in which further progress in the materialization of detente--to which no one can offer a sensible alternative--will be possible.

Molle on U.S. Negotiating Stance

LD162238 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter have arrived in Vienna for talks and the signing of the SALT II agreement. Special correspondent in Vienna Albrecht Molle describes the stages that led to the conclusion of SALT II:

[Molle--begin recording] I believe that the metaphor of a negotiating marathon which was frequently used in describing the SALT II talks is appropriate in every respect. On the one hand, it did in fact cover a very long period. Nearly 7 years lie between the 21 November 1972 meeting in Geneva when the SALT II negotiations began and the signing of the treaty planned for this Monday in Vienna. On the other hand, it was a period plagued by many natural obstacles, that is, those arising objectively from the complexity of the material, in addition to the artificial obstacles placed by the participants, primarily the United States, which demanded genuine patience and great perseverence from the Soviet Union.

But even during earlier negotiations on SALT, there was an increase in the United States in the activities of those antidetente forces which were attempting--with the development and production of new strategic weapons systems like the Trident nuclear submarine, the strategic long-range B-1 bomber and the MX mobile missile system, that is, with a new round of the arms race--to alter the existing military balance and to gain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Last but not least, under pressure from the military-industrial complex, the new U.S. administration in March 1977 abondoned the principles agreed upon in Vladivostok and submitted completely new proposals. These proposals amounted to limitations or considerable reductions of all the weapons systems that the Soviet Union requires because of its geostrategic position. However, for all those weapons systems which were to be developed and utilized by the United States, only slight limitations or none at all were suggested in the proposals. This was an obvious attempt to obtain unilateral advantages. [end recording]

GDR Commentator on Summit Delay

LD170314 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2307 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Goetz Foerster commentary]

[Text] Important negotiations have begun this weekend in Austria's capital. Their significance for world politics should not be assessed in terms of exaggerated expectations or studied pessimism, whatever the motives. Whatever the chances and limits of summit diplomacy, this meeting--as we have heard from Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter--was long overdue. If this is so, why was it not held earlier? The Soviet leadership, above all others Leonid Brezhnev, has developed top-level meetings into an important instrument of foreign policy. Thanks to them, Soviet-French relations have been raised to a level which makes them a model for East-West relations. The latest Soviet-French summit meeting in Moscow at the end of April, with its important results for the policy of detente in Europe, impressively confirmed the dynamism such meetings can generate and the USSR's readiness to make use of it.

The Soviet-American summit meetings at the beginning of the 1970's fully proved that the United States of America is not excluded from this Soviet concept but instead occupies a leading role in line with its place in the world and within the Western alliances. So it is not the fault of the USSR that the Vienna meeting is the first of its kind for 5 years. It is true that U.S. President Carter has for some time been pressing for a personal meeting with the Soviet party chief and head of state and repeatedly announced this desire in conversations with the Soviet foreign minister.

That this desire remained theoretical from the Soviet point of view, or rather had to remain theoretical, was due not only to the oft-invoked 5 percent of unresolved SALT problems but to Washington's basic attitude toward Moscow. This attitude can be described in terms of Carter's policy of simultaneous cooperation and confrontation. It should be noted that this line, dictated by Brzezinski rather than Carter and Vance, was (?biased) in favor of worldwide confrontation. What became manifest with the denunciation in March 1977 of the Vladivostok framework agreement on strategic arms negotiations blocked progress in other fields of Soviet-American relations. It was a desire, an attempt in culpable disregard of the realities of the atomic age, to regain lost ground, to lecture the Soviet Union on its internal affairs and to get the better of it in strategic matters in the widest sense of that term.

Who could have blamed the Soviet Union if it had repaid in kind? Yet, what would have been the consequences of such a reaction, understandable perhaps, but still fraught with consequences? What could the Soviet leadership do but, in close concert with its allies and with strict regard for our common security interests, test the Americans' readiness to negotiate and, whenever necessary, remind them of the realities of the global power balance? In 1972, Nixon too came to acknowlege the principle of coexistence on the basis of full equality of rights between the U.S. and the USSR, not from sheer love of peace but because he thought that step appropriate in his country's best interest. Had Carter and the forces backing him followed him in this realization then SALT II might well have been signed a year ago. Now the Soviet-American summit meeting is being held this weekend.

With what success remains to be seen. Soviet colleagues here in Vienna have rightly pointed out that Carter's decision to sanction production of the MX missile indicates an intention to keep moving along two tracks. From American sources we heard this morning that the ominous term "Soviet good behavior" figured in Carter's negotiating concept. Yet the very attempt to stabilize Soviet-American relations at the highest level ought to mark a certain progress. At the very least there is the agreed limitation--now achieved--of the strategic arsenals of both sides.

Since Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized that his country would have wished for a more far-reaching agreement, this compromise surely shows that negotiated results are possible which meet not only the interests of both powers but the general desire for peace.

SALT II is far from a heaven on earth. But it takes one step away from the hell of an uncontrolled arms race which, sooner or later, would become an uncontrollable risk to peace.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary

LD151012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0530 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"In the GDR, as well as in the whole world, one looks with great attention to Vienna where the USSR-U.S. summit begins today," notes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in a commentary on Friday [15 June], "because the focus of these days in Vienna is the task to strengthen world peace." The paper points out that the consistent peace course of socialism is opposed by the most reactionary imperialist circles in the NATO countries with all their strength. "In this light SALT II on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons between the two states with the largest military potential gains additional importance. The treaty can contribute toward diminishing the danger of nuclear war, and it represents a further step on the long and complicated road toward solving one of the central problems of our time: halting the arms race and the transition to disarmament." A revival of the other current talks in this sphere is also being expected from SALT II.

In the view of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the SALT II talks and the Vienna summit are proof "that between states with differing social systems, in spite of differing positions on questions of substance, relations of peaceful coexistence are possible, and in the interest of peace are essential."

"The focal questions which for the safeguarding of world peace and the continuation of the process of detente must be solved were clearly formulated in the Moscow Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states in November 1978 and in the documents of the recent meeting attended by the foreign ministers of the socialist community in Budapest," continues NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. "Beyond this it is becoming clear that the SALT II treaty is an important step which is not the end of the road, which must be taken also in the future in order to safeguard a lasting peace and the security of the peoples in order to end the danger of a nuclear war."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points out that by the side of the USSR and together with the other states of the socialist system the GDR has always actively worked for the strengthening of peace. "Our republic has taken numerous initiatives in order to strengthen peace in Europe, to increase security and to develop cooperation between states with differing social systems. Our party and our government repeatedly expressed their high esteem for the consistent struggle waged by the CPSU and the Soviet state for the safeguarding of world peace on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"For this reason the coming conclusion of the SALT II treaty meets with the full approval of the GDR people. We welcome this important step because it is in the interest of all peace-loving people of our world and because it is our desire that further progress be made on the road toward a lasting peace."

GDR Press Review

LD161304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Many GDR papers today devote editorials and commentaries to the Vienna summit. NATIONAL-ZEITUNG writes: "This meeting of international importance...serves the most elementary human right, the right to live." "It may make peace more secure not only for the present but for the future as well. In view of the fact that an unbridled imperialist arms race has brought mankind to a point which heightens the danger of a nuclear catastrophy and would condemn the peoples to an unending production of arms and the senseless squandering of material and cultural assets, this is of great importance."

BAUERN ECHO remarks: "The point at issue in Vienna is the most decisive one facing mankind, the crucial political problem of our time: the consolidation of world peace." "The limitation of offensive strategic weapons can play an important part in giving substance to detente."

DER MORGEN stresses: "The mere fact that Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter are meeting is a success for those forces throughout the world who favor peace, a success over the unholy alliance of the cold warriors." "This meeting and the signatures of the leading men of the two world powers under the SALT II agreement could help to restore a healthy international atmosphere, further normalize Soviet-U.S. relations and add to peaceful coexistence."

NEUE ZEIT comments: "Thanks and acknowledgement for a top diplomatic achievement are due above all to our Soviet friends. A success like SALT II which considerably stabilizes peace has been brought about in the main by the loyalty to principle and consistency of their foreign policy. The fruit of such a significant and consistent policy are plainly visible to all, even though some sectors of international relations are at a complicated and contradictory stage of development."

Warsaw Radio Commentator Remarks

LD160920 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Pawel Wasilewski commentary]

[Excerpts] This is the first Soviet-American meeting since 1973 and so the first during Jimmy Carter's term of office. (?Seen within the perspective of time), there seems to be no doubt that (?of all the Soviet-American summits) none [word indistinct] of such a great significance for international detente and peace as the one which has just got under way in the Austrian capital. The grand finale of the Brezhnev-Carter meeting will be the signing on Monday in the Hofburg castle of the SALT II agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons. (?But the) five working sessions preceeding that ceremony will be taken up, of course, by an in-depth discussion (?between the) Soviet and American leaders covering key international issues as well as bilateral relations. It is expected that disarmament will be among the main topics--disarmament in all its aspects. [words indistinct] including bans on nuclear testing.

Discussion on this particular subject has been going on for years and the Vienna summit may well give it the much-needed fresh impetus. What is at stake is to impose a ban on underground nuclear tests, other types of tests being already banned. Further, Presidents Carter and Brezhnev are to discuss the conclusion of a treaty banning antisatellite weapons and of another on limiting the sales of conventional arms.

Also the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe are to figure prominently on the summit agenda. Among the other international questions, the Soviet and American leaders are to review the situation in the hotbeds of tension in the world, notably the Middle East and, finally, bilateral relations.

What may well be the outcome of the Vienna meeting is a decision on holding a Soviet-American summit at regular intervals, perhaps on an annual basis. This would be of great importance as relations between the two world powers have a decisive bearing on the shape of international relations as a whole. [passage indistinct]

The signing of the SALT II accord will be an historic step in that process. Mr Brezhnev on his part said in Moscow on Monday that a few years ago the United States [words indistinct] (?pledged) to shape bilateral relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and to do their best to prevent an outbreak of a nuclear war. We would like the summit, the first in the past 5 years, to become an important stage in the development of Soviet-American relations based on those principles. (?On our part), Mr Brezhnev concluded, we shall do our best to attain that goal, as there is nothing more important in the USSR's foreign policy than the consolidation of peace, the removing of the threat of a nuclear war and the reduction of the burden of armaments sustained by nations.

The Polish nation too welcomes the Vienna summit and the SALT II agreement with the greatest satisfaction. Ever since People's Poland was created 35 years ago, the consolidation of detente and peace has been the principal tenet of this country's foreign policy. Poland's political leader Edward Gierek said in Warsaw a few days ago that the hopes of the nations centered around the process of detente and halting the arms race. He added that Poland sees the Vienna summit as the prospect for opening new avenues leading to disarmament. This is needed throughout the world as it would create conditions for extinguishing the still-existing hotbeds of tension and war; it would make it easier to overcome hunger and poverty in Asia, Africa and Latin America; it would boost the socioeconomic development of all nations--the words of the Polish leader Edward Gierek.

The SALT II agreement is often referred to as one of historic significance, but it is not the end. It is just yet another step on the road along which we have to carry on in order to ensure a lasting peace and security of nations. SALT II is the only sensible way to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war before it is too late. In today's world of strategic nuclear weapons there is no alternative to detente and disarmament.

Polish Paper Comments

LD161222 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[from PAP press review on Vienna summit]

[Text] The world attention and hopes are now connected with Vienna.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that the commencing talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and the signing of the SALT II treaty, to take place on Monday as it was announced, are events of exceptional importance. One may say that the decisions to be taken there will be of historical importance not only with respect to further relations between the East and West or Europe and America, but also to further developments in international situation in the contemporary world, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY in a lengthy commentary on the Vienna meeting.

During the recent Belveder meeting with Edward Gierek and also in a number of his public speeches delivered during his stay in Poland, Pope John Paul II expressed his support for the idea of detente and disarmament contained in SALT II provisions, recalled the daily.

As it is well-known, Poland is one of the forerunners of the idea of disarmament and reduction of nuclear weapons. It is enough to mention once more the Rapacki plan which, many years ago, defined the possibilities of forming an atom free zone in the most neuralgic part of Europe so far.

To the extent of her possibilities Poland has also taken an active part in the preparations for all successive rounds of disarmament talks and supported the idea of both political and military disarmament. Poland's stance has been particularly clearly expressed during all the international meetings of her leaders, and especially during the visits and talks of Edward Gierek with Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter as well as personal contacts of the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and other outstanding statesmen and recently with India's Prime Minister Desai, went on the daily.

In Vienna Leonid Brezhnev represents the stance of not only the Soviet Union, but also the entire socialist community. For us the Vienna talks are a meeting between the leader of the Soviet Union, our greatest and closest ally, and the leader of the USA, the country with which, apart from a number of historical links, we have expanded our relations to a great extent especially in the last decade.

Warsaw, like most other world capitals, is expecting the results of the talks between the Soviet and U.S. leaders with great interest which is accompanied by a dose of optimism which characterized the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks.

The atmosphere accompanying today the great event, which is the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, makes it possible to draw predictions and forecasts with respect to the shape of the nearest future. Let them become the reality of tomorrow, concluded the daily.

Further Polish Press Comment

LD180559 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on Vienna summit]

[Text] Warsaw 18 Jun, PAP--"In accordance with earlier expectations the gravity point of the discussion and decisions made during the Soviet-U.S. summit lies on problems connected with the cessation of the arms race," Wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on the Vienna summit.

"On the one hand, SALT II is the worldwide expected crowning of many years talks on the cessation of the strategic arms race dangerous for mankind, the talks during which the effort of the Soviet side was constantly given support by all the states of the socialist community. On the other hand, SALT II treaty means the opening of the door to new steps in the field of limitation or reduction of the arms race.

"In the latter aspect which is future-oriented hopes connected with the Vienna summit concern, above all, the opening of a successive stage in Soviet-U.S. talks on the strategic arms limitation--SALT II, the preliminary principles of which are being signed today by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter as they are included in SALT II package. [sentence as received]

"The fact that the problems connected with the cessation of the arms race constitute the main part of the negotiated matter at the Vienna summit and that they are also being considered in broad context manifests their importance once more. the SALT II treaty is an offspring and symbol of the policy of detente and also an example for its further development. At the same time, the whole set of accords on the arms race limitation which is now being signed in Vienna forms the foundation for overcoming what Leonid Brezhnev called, having in mind several preceding years, a "stagnation and (?even) partial regress in the relations between the Soviet Union and the USA."

"In the course of the Vienna summit one can find another confirmation of the view that the complementation of political detente by military one, and especially the formation of barriers to protect effectively humanity against nuclear war, is the most important tasks for the contemporary world."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY special correspondent Karol Szyndzielorz wrote in a dispatch from Vienna:

"The Vienna summit is the beginning of a new stage of Soviet-U.S. relations. Although now it is still difficult to say whether it is a turning point in their relations there is no doubt that the difficulties which occurred in Soviet-U.S. relations at the beginning of Jimmy Carter's presidency have been overcome in Vienna. Both the Soviet and American side stress the importance of direct contacts between state leaders in our times, and above all, that of the continuation of talks and commitments because detente is a process and not a spectacular event that takes place once.

"Because of its importance Vienna will certainly rank highly among the places where the ten meetings between U.S. and Soviet leaders have been held since the end of World War Two. Although the Vienna summit is taking place in an extremely complex international situation already today one can say that the meeting is the victory of common sense, detente, realism and consequence of peace."

GLOS PRACY wrote on the same subject:

"A matter of fact and constructive character of the Soviet-American summit is a good prognostic for the great cause of the consolidation and the broadening of international detente in all spheres--The putting in practice of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The course of the meeting makes it possible to cherish hopes, so important for the contemporary world, that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will not be devoid of the attempts to 'seek new spheres of mutual understanding in the same spirit of common sense' (mentioned by President Carter) and that there will be enough indispensable 'energy, courage and endurance' (stressed by Leonid Brezhnev) on the way of improving these relations.

"The Soviet-American dialogue in Vienna sows optimism needed so very much in international relations and opens the way to shape the atmosphere of mutual understanding."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Moscow correspondent Jerzy Sieradzinski wrote:

Realistic optimism--this can be the briefest way of characterizing prospects the Soviet society, so very much engaged in the cause of peace and disarmament, attaches to the SALT II agreement. So far, an important result of the works over this document is the fact that they led to the resumption of the Soviet-American summit, promoted the entry into direct, personal contacts between leaders of the two powers. This in itself is a good beginning to the implementation of the resolutions of the treaty.

is is what ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, among other things:

The halting of the arms race is a key to solving some other life problems on the scale of the humanity.

There is a possibility of reaching a number of informal agreements promoting the improvement of both the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the general international atmosphere. For the Polish public opinion, particularly important is the possibility to accelerate the protracting for years multilateral negotiations between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on the limitation of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Vienna talks can affect positively international relations practically in all the parts of the world starting with central Europe through the Middle East, Indian Ocean and even Africa.

Prague: Pact 'Could Have Been Better'

LD1611 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Excerpts] Vienna has once before been the venue of a summit meeting of the highest representatives of the USSR and United States--at the beginning of the 1960's. Then, too, it was very important but it cannot be compared with the present meeting of Leonid Brezhnev with James Carter.

Then, 18 years ago, it represented the first important steps in doing something for improving post-war relations between the USSR and the United States and for a better atmosphere in the world. Today, there exist between the two countries a number of important documents concluded primarily during the 1970's facilitating an all-round development of Soviet-U.S. relations and contributing to a military detente.

There is now on the table in Vienna, ready for signing, one of the most important USSR-U.S. treaties in the history of the two countries--the SALT II agreement. No doubt this agreement, which is to be signed on 18 June in the Hofburg, could have been even better. But if it does not resolve all important problems connected with the limitation of strategic arms, it is not the fault of the USSR but a consequence of the fact that already in the course of its preparations the negative influence of reactionary forces in the United States and Atlantic circles was reflected in its elaboration.

But even so, the SALT II agreement, whose text before the signing was initialed on 14 June in Geneva by the Soviet and U.S. representatives, is of an exceptional foreign-political importance. It is expected that it will contribute to strengthening trust between the USSR and the United States and will become an important impulse for further negotiations on stopping the arms race and on disarmament.

One must realize, however, that the attainment of agreement on SALT II cannot be considered as the apogee of endeavors aiming at disarmament, but as an important stage on the road toward further political and military detente in the world.

That this very stage will not be easy, even after the signing of SALT II, is borne out already by a number of significant facts. It (?has to be noticed) that shortly before concluding SALT II the U.S. administration [words indistinct] gave a green light for the production of dangerous, strategic MX missiles and other offensive arms. Similarly, it has to be recorded that some responsible officials in Washington would like to exploit for a profit the sincere interest of the USSR in disarmament. They are after such concessions on the part of the USSR as would, in fact, represent an interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries.

Even considering these negative trends the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna are of exceptional importance. They are of exceptional importance also because they are taking place after a deterioration in Soviet-American relations in past years due to previous policies of the Carter administration.

An enormous opportunity is now offering itself to overcome this bad period and develop USSR-U.S. cooperation in many other spheres of activity to the benefit not only of the people of the two countries but, at the same time, also to the benefit of all mankind.

No doubt Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will also discuss important international issues. In this respect, too, their talks can become a hope and a contribution, naturally, on the condition that the U.S. side, too, respects reality and the pressing needs of the world today.

RUDE PRAVO on Carter's 'Complicated Position'

AU151547 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "J. Carter's Complicated Position"

[Text] On Thursday President Carter will depart for Vienna where on Friday he will meet Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. For the first time Carter will meet personally with the highest Soviet representative. Undoubtedly, this will be the most significant foreign policy event of his presidency.

In its preparations for the Vienna meeting the White House proceeded from several fundamental factors, which are mutually interdependent. The talks of Comrade Brezhnev and President Carter will deal with a broad spectrum of foreign political issues. Their outcome can significantly influence international relations and the political atmosphere in the world, which is determined by the nature of the relations between the United States and the USSR. The United States cannot, in its own interest, avoid discussing and exchanging views on the most serious current problems.

Carter has great difficulties in implementing his foreign policy in a number of regions, especially in the Middle East and in Africa. The White House anticipates that Leonid Brezhnev will demand emphatically a thorough discussion of questions of pivotal international significance. The long-term, principled foreign policy line of the Soviet Union will now be reflected at the Vienna meeting. President Carter will have to take standpoints.

The fact that the talks will take place under public scrutiny will be a sensitive aspect for the highest representative of the United States. It will not be possible to keep secret the manner in which the President of the United States approaches the talks or the standpoints he assumes on the problems, which concern the interest of all nations throughout the world. The public will attentively follow the course of the talks and will evaluate their results. It will be of great significance for Carter and his advisers that this evaluation should turn out well for the President, all the more so since even many of America's allies take exceptions to his policy.

The present level of Soviet-American relations is another factor. These relations are very complicated and Carter's administration has not, in many respects, contributed to their enhancement. It is no accident that the meeting of Comrade Brezhnev and President Carter did not take place until the third year of Carter's presidency. By asserting some unrealistic measures vis-a-vis the USSR, in which Z. Brzezinski had a role, the White House has caused a number of difficulties in Soviet-American relations in this less-than-3-year period. In the United States these relations have always been a significant domestic political issue. The majority of the American people advocate good relations with the Soviet Union and are in favor of their further development. The American working people and thus the masses of voters in the next presidential elections expect that James Carter will return home from Vienna with good results.

Carter has a considerable personal interest in the meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. He expressed it in his presidential campaign and--later on--many times during his tenure as President of the United States. The White House cannot afford for Carter, who wants to be reelected President in 1980, to return empty-handed from the Vienna talks. The President really needs to present positive results that will be acceptable to the American public, such as a further development of relations with the Soviet Union.

Carter does not come to Vienna as a "strong President." His personal popularity in the United States has never been so low as it is now.

American media are drawing comparisons, seeking whether any of the American post-war Democratic Party Presidents has been as unpopular as James Carter today. He will come to Vienna with a load of domestic and foreign political problems on his shoulders, on which his administration is being tossed about. In the first place is the critical state of the American economy: the beginning of a gasoline calamity has broken out in several places in the United States; inflation; troubles with trade unions; reduction of the standard of living; and the misery of the poorest strata of the population.

In the circles of the American bourgeoisie, of which Carter is a representative, the President's position deteriorated in the last few weeks. In Congress he is earning increasingly sharper criticism for his failures in attempting to solve economic and political problems.

Carter has allowed extreme reactionary and militarist forces to assume an even stronger position in political life during his Presidency. These forces now produce the most stubborn political and personal opponents of the President and, naturally, also enemies of the SALT II agreement of improvement in relations with the USSR.

The White House thus had many reasons to prepare carefully for the Vienna meeting. This is also why the American side is interested in intensive negotiations. In the United States they noted carefully Comrade Brezhnev's words that the Soviet Union is fully prepared and willing to discuss all serious international issues and bilateral problems between the United States and the USSR.

RUDE PRAVO Comments on Summit

LD151106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO's leading article entitled "The Invincible Force of Ideas of Peace" is devoted to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna where Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will discuss the most important questions of international relations and will sign the treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms--SALT II. It recalls the words of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, who said in a recent speech on Hungarian television: We adhere to one sole idea--to preserve and deepen peace, to enable nations to fully focus their efforts and resources on creative goals. Then there will be a greater scope for the social progress of mankind. RUDE PRAVO stresses that these words characterize fully and comprehensively the main goal of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state which is safeguarding peace for this and future generations. Thus, the eyes of the whole world will be focused on Vienna where the meeting of both representatives is taking place. The fact that it is taking place is a great victory for Soviet foreign policy, the joint and coordinated foreign policy of the entire socialist community which endeavors constantly and persistently to avert the threat of a new war.

RUDE PRAVO continues: The treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons which is to be signed in Vienna no doubt will be most important in the sphere of curbing the nuclear arms race, in which the great humanitarian principles of Soviet foreign policy are expressed. All peace-loving mankind thus wishes the Vienna summit success and hopes that it will contribute to improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and thus also to improving the international atmosphere on a world scale.

The signing of a treaty on such a complex and sensitive question as the limitation of strategic arms shows that there also exists possibilities to advance the solution of further disarmament questions, the reduction of military tension, and that there are conditions for the implementation of peace initiatives proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states at the Budapest session of the committee of foreign ministers.

As the RUDE PRAVO leading article states, it only depends on the United States and other countries of the North Atlantic Treaty to translate into action these peace initiatives beneficial for the life of all mankind. The Vienna summit meeting is the supreme political event in international relations in recent years. Its importance for present and future international relations is indisputable because exchanging views on topical questions of the present world will have a bearing on the central question for present mankind--averting war, halting armaments as well as a number of other international issues.

The stands which Leonid Brezhnev will defend at this meeting, RUDE PRAVO says, are the stands of the entire socialist community, the expression of our common and coordinated foreign policy, and are standpoints which have the full and unconditional support of all the Czechoslovak people. The SALT II agreement will be of exceptional importance for both relaxation in the military sphere and also for the continuation of political relaxation. If, and not because of the Soviet Union, it does not solve all the fundamental problems connected with limiting strategic arms, this is because during the preparation of the treaty there was a strong slowing-down influence by the military-industrial complex in the United States and other reactionary circles in NATO countries who do not want the relaxation of tension. Despite this the treaty is of great international importance, creates conditions for curbing strategic armaments, reduces the danger of conflict and opens the way towards further talks on disarmament, stresses RUDE PRAVO. It continues: At present, when the eyes of the whole world are focused on Vienna, the location of the present Soviet-American meeting, we are once again aware how great the force is of the Leninist ideas of peace, the deeply humanitarian ideas which have won the support and respect of all mankind. We are proud that our republic, alongside the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is participating in their implementation, RUDE PRAVO's leading article concludes.

PRACE on PRC Opposition to SALT

LD161136 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Beijing leaders occupy a special place among the opposers of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II), constantly showing their displeasure over Washington's willingness to sign the treaty and inciting those forces which aim at foiling it, the daily PRACE wrote today.

Beijing has sought from the very beginning to prevent all Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic arms from being concluded--at the time of Mao Zedong, the "Gang of Four", as well as under the present leadership. Nevertheless, Beijing has realized at last that there are not many possibilities left to foil the treaty. Thus, it aims at persuading Washington not to proceed on the road of agreements with the Soviet Union and offers instead alliance with China for joint actions against the Soviet Union. This is exactly what Deng Xiaoping meant when declaring that an alliance between the United States and China would provide a greater stability than SALT II or SALT III, the daily said.

Beijing's opposition against the SALT II follows especially from the fact that the positive development of Soviet-U.S. relations, concrete steps leading to the halt of the arms race and further detente are serious obstacles to the realization of Chinese hegemonist intentions. The treaty would undoubtedly complicate Beijing's plans for the further growth of the Chinese nuclear potential and the modernization of armament. It would make more difficult the realization of such aggressive actions as the recent armed incursion in Vietnam, the daily said.

Bulgarian Press Comment

AU161400 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--"The road from Vladivostok to Vienna was a difficult and important stage of the negotiations and discussions of the equal balance of forces to be mirrored in the SALT II treaty", notes "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" in its commentary in connection with the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treay. "Its signing will undoubtedly stimulate the successful advance of the negotiations touching on the other aspects of disarmaments. This determines the great significance of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna as an important step towards consolidation of detente."

It is underlined in the commentary that the Soviet Union has been pursuing for many years persistently and with conviction, steadily and consistently, with new constructive initiatives its unswerving course for working out a new treaty on the principle of equality and equal security.

Mr Petur Kalchev writes in "ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME" that the coming of the SALT-II treaty into effect will definitely raise an obstacle along the road to stockpiling the most destructive and expensive weaponry and will mean that the process of arms race-curbing, which started on the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, continues.

"NARODNA ARMIYA" assesses the forthcoming signing in Vienna of the second Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty as the biggest political event in the last decade. "After the Vladivostok meeting, when the first Soviet-American treaty on strategic arms limitation was signed by Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Gerald Ford more than 7 years ago, the road to Vienna proved much longer and more difficult", the paper stresses. "The principled and consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union, based on the CPSU peace programme passed a remarkable exam".

Budapest Radio Preview

LD172220 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Untitled program devoted to Vienna summit conference and signing of SALT II treaty--announcer unidentified]

[Excerpts] Good evening. As you saw in the first edition of the television newsreel, or those who listened to the radio heard in the news, the summit in Vienna, the meeting of Brezhnev and Carter, has in effect started. This weekend the presidents of the USSR and the United States of America will sign the SALT II agreement, the document which in the next decade will be, and I do not think I am exaggerating, the fundamental document for the peace and security of humanity. As it is a question of very complex problems and of the attempt to solve problems, we thought that coinciding with the treaty, we would attempt, with the help of foreign and Hungarian experts, to give you detailed information about just what this treaty contains. The foreign experts we have asked to participate are from the United States of America, the USSR and the FRG. Here in the studio are Col Karoly Bognar, Hungarian military expert, and my colleague Istvan Koermendi.

The present signing was preceded by a delay of 4 years. It would be interesting to hear the American and Soviet views on what caused this delay. We have been able to interview Paul Warnke, for a long time head of the U.S. SALT delegation, who is at present disarmament adviser to the U.S. secretary of state, and in Moscow Aleksandr Bovin, member of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and commentator of IZVESTIYA. Here are the interviews:

[Warnke--begin recording in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] I do not agree that there were no results. I think very considerable progress was made in the complete banning of the nuclear arms tests at the tripartite talks with the USSR and Great Britain.

There were promising results at the talks on force reductions in central Europe which deal with the conventional arms, and SALT II is just about to be concluded. Why has it taken so long? In this connection, I think, I have to remind you that these two countries are competing for influence in the world and at the same time, partly as a response to military steps taken by the other side, they have set up vast military machines. In connection with this they are now engaged in an unprecedented matter, a significant arms control agreement, and this makes necessarily slow progress. Some progress was perhaps made but I would say that much more would have been done in the past 2 years if the political situation in the United States had been different. But I do not think that this had such an unexpected effect. I believe that the problem is that both sides had to reconcile opposing views and there are countless examples of this in the progress of the SALT talks. In many respects there are differences between the two armed forces and in accordance with this the aim was to find a balanced agreement, one that is just and acceptable to both sides. This is not an easy task and therefore my opinion is that the very fact that we have gotten this far is surprising.

I think there is one thing that slowed down the talks and this was that the USSR was reluctant to accept a summit meeting before all questions were solved. We have to accept this standpoint but if they had been ready for a summit meeting so that a few questions would have been left for the heads of state to solve, then progress would have been faster. [end recording]

[Bovin--begin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] The thing is that detente is naturally a positive matter, but detente brings about changes in the world to which both the East and the West must adapt. I think that detente reduces the threat of war and at the same time the scientific, cultural and tourist contacts grow stronger. For us this means an increased struggle against bourgeois ideology, which in the conditions of detente has more opportunities to penetrate our countries. Naturally, we do not worry too much about this; we go on working and adjust to the new conditions.

The West, too, has its problems. Earlier and now, too, we communists said everywhere that in the conditions of detente and peaceful coexistence the opportunities for the progressive forces are improving for going over to attack on capitalism and militarism. When we wrote about this earlier, in an abstract manner it was called some sort of red propaganda. But when detente actually began, whenever more countries did participate in peaceful coexistence, what we had talked about earlier came to pass; there were revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, Iran, Afghanistan--the leftwing movements grew stronger in various countries of the world.

Capitalism was unable to adapt to the changes taking place in the world and at once applied the brakes. It was declared: If detente is advantageous for socialism, for the East, then the brakes must be applied. And indeed the brakes were applied. We could also say that this is the concept on the basis of which this question can be answered.

There are, of course, concrete things as well. As you know, when Carter entered the White House, the question of human rights was posed at once and this problem was given special emphasis. At once an attempt was made to reverse the Vladivostok SALT agreement. Naturally, this could not be accepted in Moscow and so a few years were lost in explanations. When Carter began to deal with these questions more seriously and responsibly the opportunity arose for making further progress along the road of detente. Still, we lost quite a few years here. [end recording]

[Koermendi] Before talking about the weapons themselves let me add a bit to what we heard in the interviews. There was a turning point in USSR-U.S. relations in about 1975-76. After a very promising start the development of relations had a setback and the drafting of SALT II was delayed. There were a number of reasons for this. At any rate when the Carter administration took office early in 1977, it had a different approach to USSR-U.S. relations from that of the earlier U.S. administration. The concept of cooperation and competition in these relations was proclaimed and in it the emphasis was placed on competition in the practice of foreign policy. In addition, priority was given to relations with the allies--West Europe and Japan--over USSR-U.S. relations and the SALT II solution.

As regards the question itself, in these years--this was felt in earlier years--or I should say in these days a change of generation is due in U.S. strategic weapons. A new intercontinental missile, a new submarine and a missile fitted on submarines has appeared, as well as the cruise missile. Tremendous pressure was exerted on the Carter administration to carry out this change of generation with as little restriction as possible, irrespective of the administration's sincerity in desiring an agreement and of the kind of agreement it desired.

[Announcer] Comrade colonel, did this change of generation mean that the Americans gained superiority, even if temporarily, in strategic arms?

[Bognar] Reports in the international press and the NATO leadership indicate that there is, in practice, a balance in the strategic offensive arms between the two great powers. This can be extended further by saying that there is a similar balance of strength between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO forces. Thus neither the United States nor NATO gained superiority because the USSR and the socialist countries have been able to equalize, even if NATO made some advance. The arms race has always been provoked by NATO and the United States and the USSR and the socialist countries have only reacted to this challenge. When they caught up with either the United States or the NATO countries, then these countries launched fresh arms races, tested and deployed new weapons systems. However, even if this could be regarded for a while as superiority, it was a very short-lived superiority,(?lasting) a very short time. The socialist countries have always equalized this superiority by their own efforts.

[Announcer] Thank you. And now let us hear Paul Warnke concerning the mood of the leading U.S. circles.

[Warnke--begin recording in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] How do you explain that a number of personalities with similar backgrounds, former members of the government, say in public exactly the opposite of what you are saying, that SALT cannot be supervised, that the United States will become inferior militarily,and so forth. Why do former chiefs of staff talk like this? True, there are opposite views in this country and we encourage the freedom of speech. There are basically different views on U.S.-USSR relations. Some hold that there must be complete and comprehensive competition between the two countries and that this would serve our security best and most effectively. Personally, I happen not to agree with this view. The competition can be chanelled intoways which endanger world peace less, and in my opinion arms control plays a very effective role. Through real arms control measures our security will improve. [end recording]

[Announcer] Now let us have an analytic view from a Soviet expert, retired Lt Gen Mikhail Milshtein, who is presently a strategic analyst at the USSR Academy of Sciences U.S. Research Institute.

[Milshtein--begin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] The significance of the agreement, called SALT II in the West and OSV II by us, would be difficult to overestimate. Its significance is determined by many factors of a political and military character, but it is not easy to say how much is of political and how much of purely military significance. The agreement is mainly aimed at reducing the danger of a nuclear war. From this point of view it can be assessed as an event aimed at strengthening security not only for the USSR and the United States but also for all peoples of the world and all states of the world. The significance of this agreement is determined by the fact that, if the treaty comes into force, it will be one of the most important measures of our age which is aimed at the real limitation of nuclear rearmaments, and this treaty can set an example in other respects for ending the arms race, for instance at the talks on the complete banning of nuclear tests or at the Vienna talks. This agreement would mean a great step forward in improving Soviet-U.S. relations and in this way in improving the entire international atmosphere. It can also be said that this treaty indicates that the process of arms limitation progresses without a break and reinforces political detente with measures for military detente. This agreement can stimulate progress in the fields where there have been no concrete results in military detente. [end recording]

[Announcer] In your view, what prospects does this process have with special regard to the Soviet-U.S. agreement:

[Milshtein--begin recording] This process started a long time ago and we should have been able to talk about military detente, but unfortunately things do not move as fast as we would like. For instance the SALT II talks took 7 years and in practice they can take a very long time in Vienna, too. I would like to reiterate that the signing of the SALT II agreement will stimulate the process of military detente in Europe to a great extent and perhaps in the whole world. Naturally, it will be reflected in the whole of USSR-U.S. relations, not only in the military-strategic field but also in the political, economic and other fields. [end recording]

[Announcer] Let us deal with another detail of the problem. We have heard a great deal in recent months about cruise missiles. To what extent can SALT II regulate the proliferation or nonproliferation of this weapon system?

[Bognar] No precise details are known whether the United States will be allowed to pass the cruise missile or its manufacturing rights on to its allies. However, we know already that the present agreement greatly limits the cruise missiles both quantitatively and qualitatively. The present agreement does not limit cruise missiles launched from aircraft but it does limit them when launched from ships or from the ground. As to these, the agreement allows tests only.

[Announcer] Some concern is felt that the modernization of the European forces of NATO will make the arms limitation talks more difficult. Now I would like to ask West German military expert Alfons Pawelczyk his views on this.

[Pawelczyk--begin recording in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] My opinion is that SALT must now be signed quickly and ratified and then we must very quickly negotiate the medium-range nuclear weapons. I am afraid if the increase in Soviet nuclear potential grows further, such as the SS-20, it will become an element of threat for us. Thus we may come to the point where we will have to take military countermeasures. We would much prefer, however, the curbing of Soviet developments so as to prevent further rearmament steps in our territory and the territories of the other West European countries. This would increase our problems. [end recording]

[Announcer] These nuclear weapons belonging to the so-called gray zone post questions for the USSR not only in respect to West Europe, because the USSR also has a potential nuclear adversary in the Far East, China. Let us hear the opinion of two Soviet experts on this problem.

[Unnamed speaker--begin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I think that decisive and great successes in the field of nuclear weapons can be achieved only if all nuclear powers join this process: If China, France and Great Britain, as nuclear powers, participate in the process aimed at curbing the arms race. Without their participation the arms race cannot be stopped. The success can only be certain if all nuclear powers participate in the process. The ending of the arms race is not only the concern of the so-called great powers: This is the cause of all countries of the world. [end recording]

[Second unnamed speaker--begin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] If we compare the U.S. or Soviet nuclear strength with that of China, they are incomparably greater. As the mathematicians say, the Chinese have a negligible quantity. Now, when we are conducting negotiations with the Americans we are not preoccupied by what China has. Tomorrow, that is to say in 5 or 10 years China's potential will have to be taken into consideration, too. This will make a nuclear and missile balance difficult and there will be two solutions: Either we include China in these negotiations and of course the European nuclear states, or it seems that we will reach a deadlock. As I see it, there are these two possibilities for the events to develop. [end recording]

[Announcer] It can be rightly asked whether a similar weapon is developed or manufactured in the West.

[Bognar] We know that experiments of great intensity are taking place in the United States with the so-called Pershing 2, which is similar, though with a shorter range. Its deployment in Europe is already being discussed in NATO countries. No decision has been reached but according to plans this type of missile will be made operational in European NATO countries in the early 1980's. The nuclear powers of NATO in Europe--Great Britain and France--also possess means by which the territory of the USSR can be reached. Almost any aircraft of the tactical air forces in Europe is able to reach the frontiers of the USSR. The aircraft of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean are also able to reach the territory of the USSR, so the USSR possesses no unilateral superiority in this field, as alleged by the Western countries. The reason is rather that as a new missile is to be deployed, an appropriate psychological and propaganda campaign is considered necessary.

NEPSZABADSAG on SALT Importance

LD151010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The signing of the new SALT agreement will be an event of outstanding inportance, even if it is characterized by compromises and cannot by itself solve all problems of arms reduction. Agreement has been reached on a question--setting quantitative and qualitative limits on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security for the first time--which relates to the most dangerous and most dynamically developing area of armaments. This testifies to the fact that even the most difficult problems, technical difficulties, which appear almost impossible to solve, can be overcome if the political will is there, says today's leading article in NEPSZABADSAG.

Budapest Reporter on SALT Significance

LD151012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Eva Vertes asks permission to speak.

It is very unusual on this program for someone to request to speak from beyond the borders of our country, as I do now from neighboring Austria. The event which moves me to speak is also an extraordinary one. The Austrian capital is rightly in the center of world attention these days. Vienna is hosting the most important international event of recent times--the Soviet-American summit and signing the SALT II agreement.

The two heads of state will meet today and tomorrow and will begin their negotiations, as a result of which on Monday they will sign SALT II. The term "summit diplomacy" has not entered the vocabulary of world politics without good reason. Earlier and more recent experiences demonstrate that in our age, pregnant with complicated problems, personal contacts play an invaluable role. This is even more true regarding the statesmen of those countries which bear the greatest responsibility for the fate and future of the world and--we can say without exaggeration--for humanity as a whole.

The success of a meeting of this sort naturally depends on the preparatory work that has gone before it. Not even the most naive believe that heads of state raise issues on the spur of the moment, so to speak, on these occasions. The Vienna summit has been preceded by satisfactory preparation. A great deal of work and effort has been invested so that Brezhnev and Carter will be able to conclude the meeting intended for getting to know each other and each other's points of view with the signing of the SALT II agreement. The atmosphere here in Vienna suggests that something very important is in preparation, something that points beyond the relations between the two countries and indicates that what is involved is not the end of a series of negotiations but rather the beginning of something, at least regarding SALT.

This does not merely mean that the Soviet-American summit and the SALT treaty in themselves are good foundations for developing relations between the two countries but that these also create possibilities for new initiatives. The desire that relations between the two great powers should not just be normal but expressly good might become a reality now, with the start being made in Vienna.

Albanian Comment on Summit

AU181055 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Great Fuss About "Peace" and "Security" To Conceal the Way Preparations of the Two Imperialist Superpowers--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 18/ATA/Last week, too, a great noise was made by the apologists of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism about their great efforts to bring "peace" and "security" to Europe and the world. This fuss became more defening with the meeting in Vienna of the chieftains of U.S. Imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, Carter and Brezhnev. Both of them pose as judges of all the problems and destinies of the world, of those who can bring both rain and tempest on earth, of those who allegedly have the right to exercies their dictate over others.

All this masquerade being played in the name of peace and security, stresses the newspaper "BASHKIMI" in an article, is linked with the imperialist interests of the superpowers. The meetings organized by the superpowers and their lackeys in Europe, stresses the newspaper "BASHKIMI", are demagogic ones. Plots after plots are hatched up in them against the freedom and independence of the peoples and the suffocation of the struggle of the working class.

After pointing out the effectives and numerous armaments the two superpowers and the military blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty have stationed in Europe to realize their aims, the newspaper writes in conclusion: "The reality of Europe ever more clearly reveals before the peoples the warmongering nature of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism as well as the dangers of Chinese social imperialism which pour petrol in the fire of their war preparations and incites the activity of the aggressive NATO bloc, commanded by the U.S. generals.

WARSAW REPORTS RUMOR OF NEW SOVIET MBFR INITIATIVE IN VIENNA

LD161016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Tadeusz (Dzierlatka) report from Vienna]

[Text] The official talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter begin tomorrow, but already today there has been a personal meeting of both statesmen. They met for the first time during a joint courtesy visit to Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kichschlaeger and at present they are attending a gala performance of the Mozart opera "The Abduction From The Seraglio". What results can the Vienna meeting have? This is the topic of all discussion here. It is worth noting that, among the numerous journalists gathered here, the rumor is being spread that it is not at all out of the question, that thanks to a new Soviet initiative, there will be progress in the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

This rumor arose in connection with the information that the U.S. President, an hour after his return to Washington from the meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, has decided to make an important, (?as it is being stressed), speech before the House of Representatives. [words indistinct] There is also no lack of opponents who state that besides the signing of the SALT II treaty the talks will not bring any too great results. They forget however that apart from the immediate and summary results of the meeting, its influence on the formation of (?the future) situation will be important for the development of the international situation.

Vienna, as one of the local dailies writes, is once again the arena of an international event, which shows that patient negotiations can and should bring progress in relations between states and nations.

WARSAW ON REOPENING OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD150910 Warsaw PAP in English 2142 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 14 June, PAP--The summer session of the Disarmament Committee began in Geneva today, attended by representatives of 39 countries including Poland. It is presided by Poland's permanent representative at the U.N. Geneva headquarters, Ambassador Bogumil Sujkal.

The session will be chiefly devoted to the discussion of the proposals presented by the USSR. Poland and other socialist countries on the elaboration of a comprehensive disarmament programme for the coming years. A document on this issue presented by the socialist states says that steps taken in the fields of the limitation of armaments and of disarmament must neither impair the security of any side concerned nor lead to gaining one-sided benefits by any state.

The document stressed that the general recognition of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations provides a significant condition of halting the arms race. It goes on to say that the renunciation of the qualitative improvement of armaments and of mass annihilation weapons and other systems of mass destruction arms is (?very) important.

The socialist countries have at the same time proposed to take up a number of ventures with a view to preventing a possibility of a nuclear war, including the conclusion of a complete and general ban on nuclear tests.

Another proposal included in the document has to do with the conclusion of an international agreement banning the production and storing of chemical (?weapons) and providing for the destruction of their present stock. There is also a proposal to include in the comprehensive programme on disarmament the question of signing an international convention banning research and production of new kinds and systems of mass annihilation weapons. The document also includes proposals concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms, reduction of military budgets and complete (?demarcation) of ocean and sea-beds.

BULGARIAN RADIO REPORTS SENATE APPROVAL OF MX MISSILE FUNDS

AU141519 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Demonstrating again its military stand on issues pertaining to nuclear disarmament, the U.S. Senate approved [words indistinct] amounting to more than $40 billion--funds for the development of the new MX strategic missile. (?This missile) has been sharply criticized by the SALT II proponents. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy stated that this step was not justified, neither by strategic, diplomatic or economic points of view. He also added that the MX missiles will make no contribution whatsoever to increasing U.S. security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Meetings With Bonev, Mladenov

AU151555 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia June 15 (BTA)--"We are greeting the successful ending of Soviet-American Talks on the strategic arms limitation and the forthcoming signing of the new treaty in Vienna," said M. (Kawdoor Sadanand) Hegde, chairman of the House of the People of the Indian parliament, heading the Indian parliamentary delegation, who is on visit here.

The Indian delegtaion is on a five-day visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

The delegation today had talks with the chairman of the Bulgarian National assembly, Mr Vladimir Bonev. Mr Bonev made the Indian guests familiar with the structure and work of the Bulgarian parliament. He emphasized the friendly talks between the two parliaments.

The head of the Indian delegation underlined the successes of socialism in Bulgaria. He dwelled on some problems of the Indian internal policy, stressing that most of the industry is already nationalized. Mr Hegde pointed out that the public sector in some other branches of the national economy has been also increased. Finally he informed his host of the work and structure of the Indian parliament.

The Indian delegation met today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs. The Bulgarian foreign minister made the guests familiar with the foreign policy of Bulgaria and underlined the fraternal ties and cooperation between the two countries.

The Indian guest stressed the unanimity in the sphere of foreign politics. Dwelling on India's positions on international questions, he stressed that she was one of the first countries to condemn apartheid. Mr Hegde emphasized that India regards SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. He denounced the racist regime in Rhodesia and underlined that Muzorewa's government is regarded by India as a neocolonialist government.

With regard to the Middle East issue he stressed that the separatist peace between Egypt and Israel cannot solve the problems in that part of the world.

"The major problem is the problem of the Palestinian people. Until its solving no solution will be found for the Middle East issue," said Mr Hegde.

With regards to China's Far East policy the head of the Indian parliamentary delegation noted that India was one of the first states to denounce the Chinese aggression in Vietnam. He underlined that India will not restore her ties with China until she occupies part of her territory. [sentence as received]

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU151818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has received the visiting Indian parliamentary delegation led by K. Hegde, chairman of the Indian lower house. During the friendly talks, the possibilities for expanding the cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

KADAR-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 18 JUNE

AU181008 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0930 GMT on 18 June 1979 carries in its regular newscast as the first news item a report on the arrival in Sofia of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the head of a Hungarian party and government delegation, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers. "At Sofia airport Comrade Janos Kadar and those accompanying him were greeted by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council. Comrades Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov exchanged a fraternal embrace."

TROFIM-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN RUSE

AU141942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia (AGERPRES) 14/6/1979--A working meeting took place in Ruse between a Romanian delegation led by Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, and the Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration. They examined on the occasion the stage of the building on the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydro-power project, as well as questions of collaboration and cooperation in power engineering.

REPORTAGE ON VISITS BY TWO ANGOLAN DELEGATIONS

Filipov-Party Delegation Meeting

AU151557 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA)--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the visiting here at the invitation of the CC working group of the MPLA-workers' party. He made the Angolan guests familiar with the tasks the communists and all Bulgarian working people have been solving at all stages of socialist development of Bulgaria and are solving now for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

Departure of MPLA Delegation

AU162000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] In fulfilling the cooperation protocol between the BCP Central Committee and the MPLA-labor party Central Committee, a working group of the MPLA-labor party Central Committee paid a visit to Bulgaria from 4 to 16 June. The Angolan guests had meetings at the BCP Central Committee, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services. They also visited industrial and agricultural projects in Kyustendil, Blagoevgrad, Stara Zagora and Burgas okrugs, and became acquainted with the BCP experience in the sphere of management and planning of the national economy. The MPLA-labor party working group left Bulgaria today.

Economic Delegation Visit, Departure

AU171855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The 1-week visit of the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Pedro van Dunen, minister of provincial coordination, ended.

During its visit in Bulgaria the delegation was acquainted with the organization of the rural settlements, the work of the people's councils, the providing of everyday services for the population, and the development of the urban economy. The Angolan guests were received by Peko Takov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Angolan Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and deputy chairman of the State Council, and had talks on further intensifying the contacts between the two countries. On 17 June the Angolan delegation departed from Bulgaria.

PETUR DYULGEROV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP WORKING GROUP

AU151937 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA)--Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received here today the visiting working group of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, led by the deputy-head of a CC department, Mr Do An Trau. Discussed were topical issues of the organizational and ideological work of the two fraternal parties.

DIMITUR STANISHEV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP VISITOR

AU151939 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Gustav Loistl, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Austrian Communist Party. At the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the work of the two parties at the present stage. Some issues of the international communist and workers' movement were discussed. During the talks reaffirmed was the complete unanimity of the two fraternal parties on all matters discussed.

JOINT BORDER COMMITTEE WITH GREECE HOLDS SESSION 7-14 JUNE

AU151558 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA)--The 41st regular session of the Joint Bulgaro-Greek Border Committee was held from June 7 to 14th this year. Questions of bilateral interest were discussed.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Colonel Marko Georgiev and the Greek by Brigadier General Mihail Ritsatakis.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU171945 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 17 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Beirut, June 17 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) Executive Committee, received Mr Todor Dodev, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy in Lebanon, who delivered to him a personal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

At the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Mr 'Arafat expressed the gratitude of the Palestinian resistance for the sincere internationalist support rendered by Bulgaria and personally by Mr Todor Zhivkov to its just cause.

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI VISIT

Arrival in Prague

LD161922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Indian Prime Minister Morarji Ranchhodji Desai arrived by air in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Among the welcoming party, in addition to President Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, were members and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy premiers and other prominent political and public figures, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the staff of the Indian Embassy in Czechoslovakia, as well as Indian citizens who live and work here.

Shortly after the greetings at the airport, talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister, opened at Prague Castle.

Participating in the talks were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, Czechoslovak ambassador to India, also attended the talks.

Present on the Indian side were: Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister for external affairs; V. Shankar, chief secretary to the prime minister; and Surendra Singh Alirajpur, Indian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

During the talks Gustav Husak and Morarji Desai discussed wideranging questions of mutual interest.

They paid high tribute to the level and development of traditionally friendly Czechoslovak-Indian relations and expressed the conviction that this fruitful and all-round cooperation would continue to grow in depth and scope in accordance with the current and future needs of both countries.

They also exchanged views on the solution to topical foreign policy questions. In this connection, Gustav Husak and Morarji Desai emphasized the primary and permanent interest of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of India in deepening the process of relaxation of international tension, in effective steps to curb and halt the arms race and in the further strengthening of peace and security demanded by the peoples of the entire world.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, which is characteristic of the long and mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-Indian relations.

Start of Talks

LD171338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Talks were held this morning in the Hrzan Palace in Prague between Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, and Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister.

On the Czechoslovak side, the talks were attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade. On the Indian side, present at the talks were Vidya Shankar, chief secretary to the prime minister, and other members of the entourage.

Comrade Strougal stressed when opening the talks that the all-round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and India is manifested markedly in the political, economic and cultural areas and in many other sectors. He underlined that there exists on both sides big possibilities for the further intensification of mutual contacts. This concerns in particular economic cooperation where remarkable results have been achieved.

During the coming stage, as noted by both representatives, it will be beneficial to intensify cooperation and specialization in production, expand cooperation on third markets and seek further effective ways of developing economic cooperation purposefully on on a long-term basis.

In this connection, certain ideas were considered whose use would be manifested in a greater Czechoslovak participation in the realization of the program for the economic development of India and thereby in the dynamic growth of the mutual exchange of goods of all kinds. The talks took place in a businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship between both countries.

Foreign Ministers Meeting

LD171340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek and Atal Bihari Vajpaee, ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of India, have met for talks in the Cernin Palace. They have exchanged ratification documents to the consular agreement between the two countries and signed a protocol which put the aforementioned agreement into effect. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Atal Bihari Vajpaee also discussed some topical international political issues and concerned themselves with the development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and India.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD171846 Prague CTK in English 1608 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai laid a wreath to the grave of the unknown warrior here today.

He was accompanied by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, interior minister Jaromir Obzina, chief of the Czechoslovak Army's General Staff and First Deputy Defence Minister Colonel-General Karel Rusov and other officials.

The ambassadors of Czechoslovakia and India, Pavol Kanka and Surendra Singh Alirajpur, were also present.

Desai Interview

LD172320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai gave a statement to Czechoslovak radio and television. He said:

[Desai--begin recording in English with superimposed Czech translation] I am very glad to have this opportunity to personally convey my greetings to the Czechoslovak people on this, my first visit to your heroic and beautiful country as prime minister of India.

Our nations have a common history. They fought for freedom, even if the way in which the liberation struggle was waged was different. In spite of this difference, there is no doubt that this struggle demanded from our nations their best efforts. I would like to express praise for the courage and perseverance which you have shown in this struggle.

I speak to you today as a representative of a friendly nation. Relations of close friendship have developed between my nation and your country to the benefit of both sides. We are indebted to your country for the development of a considerable part of our industrial infrastructure. We are obliged to you for your assistance and we hope to be able to pay you back, not only by friendship but also by mutually advantageous cooperation contributing also to the development of your economy.

In accordance with common interests, and our gratitude for assistance rendered, I have had very interesting and useful talks with your president, prime minister and other members of the Czechoslovak Government. As I have said before, we mostly hold similar views and I can hardly recall any matter of major importance on which our views do not coincide. Our countries hold identical views as regards world peace and the prospects for its preservation.

We firmly share the view that disarmament is needed as an indispensable precondition for further development. Both governments have the demanding but noble task of constantly raising the living standards of the peoples of their countries. We also have in common that both our governments are trying to discharge their commitments to their nations to the best of their ability.

While Czechoslovakia has overcome history and the times, and faces a prospect of further development, we in India are still trying to make up for lost time and to implement tasks of industrial development. India still is a developing country. We are trying to secure a certain living standard for the millions of the poor, and for the unemployed at least the basic means of subsistance. We envisage the realization of an ambitious plan to improve the living conditions of the poor in rural areas, and to provide job opportunities for a big section of our population, either unemployed or only partially employed. The People's Party government has pleged to attain the targets of this program within firm time limits. We are thus expending enormous efforts to get the better of historical development and time and to insure that history in the case of India cannot repeat itself.

In addition to tasks in the development of the Indian economy, we strive to make the biggest possible contribution to the solution of the many problems which exist in the present-day world. These problems are of a political, economic and social nature and their solution demands joint efforts on the part of all countries of the world.

Czechoslovakia, a country which has advanced so far in the solution of its national problems, without doubt has its place in this endeavor. Likewise, India has rich philosophical and ethical traditions whose principles can throw light on a number of problems with which the present-day is grappling. All states of the world should unite in this endeavor and strive to give value and content to life on this planet. In conclusion I would like to express gratitude for the hospitality afforded by your government, and for your kindness and attention during my stay in this historic city.

I have no doubt that in coming years our nations will draw closer still, and that their further development will be marked in economic prosperity and strength. [end recording]

Visit to Opera

LD181000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Morarji Desai, Indian prime minister, accompanied by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, attended tonight a performance of Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride." Also present at the performance, directed by the national artist Premysl Koci, were the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER BCP TODOROV VISIT

AU151320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 79 pp 1,2 AU

["Joint communique" on the 11-12 June visit to Czechoslovakia of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia on 11-12 June 1979 at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. In a cordial and friendly talk they exchanged views on questions concerning the further development of relations between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on other questions of common interest.

In the course of his stay in the CSSR Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier, and bunches of flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald and in the Hall of Soviet Heroes at the National Monument on Zizkov Hill. He visited the Prague Metro and inspected the construction site of the Palace of Culture.

In the course of their talks the heads of governments of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria briefed each other on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th BCP Congress and on the major tasks of the two countries' economic and social development and assessed the state of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations. They noted with great satisfaction that relations between the two socialist countries are developing in all spheres of life, in keeping with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the conclusions of the talks between the party and government delegations of the two countries in Sofia in January 1975, in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the two countries and the socialist community as a whole.

The two sides stressed the great significance of meetings between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for strengthening the traditional friendship and deepening all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the BCP, the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

They noted that the development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an important factor in strengthening and deepening mutual relations and a contribution to the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member states. [paragraph continues]

They confirmed in this context their readiness to aid also in future with all their might the development and perfection of cooperation within CEMA. The experiences gained from the 30 years of the CEMA's existence convincingly confirm the merits of socialist economic integration.

The heads of the two countries' governments assessed the development of mutual economic relations since their meeting in Sofia in June 1978 and noted that the results achieved from the foundation for further deepening economic relations between the two countries. They positively assessed the results of cooperation achieved in the sphere of production specialization and cooperation and in the development of the exchange of goods. They noted that in the last 3 years the volume of mutual deliveries exceeded the volume envisaged by the long-term trade agreement concluded for the 1976-1980 period.

The two heads of governments devoted great attention to questions concerning the development and intensification of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation after 1980.

The heads of government highly appraised the results of the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They assessed the state of coordinating the two countries' national economic plans for the 1981-1985 period and charged the chairmen of the state planning organs with completing the coordination within the set deadlines.

Both heads of government positively assessed the cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, education, mass information media and tourism and spoke in favor of further intensifying and perfecting this cooperation.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria voiced their firm determination to continue to strengthen the ties, unshakable unity and internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and to perfect the coordination of their foreign political activities in the interest of further consolidating lasting peace and international security and of developing mutually advantageous equal cooperation among all states.

The heads of the governments of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria also exchanged views on some topical questions concerning the international situation and noted with satisfaction full identity of views on these questions.

The two sides stressed the necessity of the further resolute and coordinated struggle for the implementation of the proposals contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact adopted in Moscow on 23 November 1978 and elaborated in the communique adopted at the session of the Warsaw Pact member states' Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Budapest in May 1979. They fully support the proposal to convene a conference on a political level of all European states, the United States and Canada this year to discuss practical measures aimed at consolidating confidence among European states, reducing military confrontation and--consequently--reducing the concentration and strength of armed forces and armament on this continent, including the proposal to conclude a treaty stipulating that the states-signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference will not be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

Both heads of government expressed the conviction that the forthcoming conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons will be of extraordinary significance for consolidating inernational peace and security.

The Czechoslovak side highly appraised the active and consistent foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at consolidating peace and security in the world, on the European continent and--within its framework--particularly at developing goodneighborly relations and understanding among the Balkan countries.

The talks between the two heads of government took place in a comradely atmosphere and were marked by full identity of views on all questions under discussion.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to pay a friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY LEAVES ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD180958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for a friendly visit to Romania today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. At the airport in Prague, Josef Kempny was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN INDUSTRY MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Strougal

LD151730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Alberto Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry and power of the People's Republic of Angola, who is on a visit in our country.

Comrade Strougal paid tribute to the results achieved in the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Angola, and emphasized that Czechoslovakia has a sincere and permanent interest in deepening these relations in an all-round and purposeful manner. In this connection, they discussed an increase in the role Czechoslovakia is playing in the Angola's industrialization and in the training of specialized cadres for the key branches of the Angolan economy.

Trade Cooperation Agreement

LD151732 Prague CTK in English 1114 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Angolan Minister of Industry and Power Alberto Bento Ribeiro, who participated here in the first session of the joint Czechoslovak-Angolan Commission, left Czechoslovakia today.

The Angolan minister and Czechoslovak foreign trade minister Andrej Barcak signed here yesterday a statute for cooperation in trade and technology between the two countries.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO KAMPUCHEA--Frantisek Kan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has been received by Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, to whom he presented his credentials. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON NAUMANN DELEGATION MOSCOW VISIT

Embassy Reception

LD152200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--There were extremely cordial encounters between representatives of the public and the working people of Moscow and Berlin at a reception given on Friday evening by Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, in honor of the GDR delegation led by Konrad Naumann in connection with the "Berlin Days." Among the ambassador's guests were Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Vladimir Promyslov, the mayor of Moscow.

Attendance at Concert, Ball

LD171900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--Moscow's "Berlin Days" ended Sunday (17 June) with a concert given by noted GDR artists, and a ball. Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED, told the press in Moscow that the "Berlin Days," held to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary, have joined the friendly relations between the two fraternal capitals still more closely. On Sunday the Berlin delegation under Konrad Naumann visited the cosmonauts' training center in Star City near Moscow.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CRITICIZES FRG BORDER TRANSIT PRACTICES

AU161118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] As stated in official statistics from the federal minister of the interior, 21,149 persons were turned back at the FRG borders in 1978. Thus in 1 year in the FRG more people were refused exit than at the GDR border checkpoints in 10 years. In the same period, 183,208 persons were refused exit permission in the FRG. This figure does not comprise the hundreds of thousands of persons who are not allowed to travel to the GDR because of the jobs they hold. The number of persons deported from the FRG totaled 8,715 in 1978.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND WARNS CITIZENS OF FRG MAIL CONTROL

AU151820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["Watch Out, Citizens of the GDR: FRG Espionage Service Controls Letters From the GDR by the Millions"]

[Text] Bonn (ADN)--Millions of letters from the GDR are opened each year by the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND). This was confirmed on Tuesday in a FRG television program by State Secretary Manfred Schueler, who is in charge of the coordination and control of the secret services in the Federal Chancellery.

Several hundred BND officials are occupied day and night with opening, reading and photocopying letters from the GDR to the FRG.

The BND espionage service's special interest is dedicated, it is said, to the monitoring of specific areas in the East, for example maneuver zones, military objects of all kinds of the National People's Army and the Soviet forces stationed in the GDR. By the "reading of private mail" from such regions, the program continued to say, the BND center and the Federal Chancellery are hoping for "aspects important for evaluating the situation."

Other BND units are commissioned to purposely control the mail from the FRG to the GDR. The facts gained are stored in the BND center.

HONECKER, ISRAEL CP'S VILNER DISCUSS SALT, MIDEAST

LD151914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, for talks in Berlin on Friday.

The talks took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

Erich Honecker bestowed the Order of Karl Marx on Meir Vilner, who was awarded the honor on his 60th birthday.

Erich Honecker and Meir Vilner welcomed the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. They voiced their expectation that the signing of the SALT II treaty and the results of the talks would have a positive effect on the cause of peace and international detente.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the results of the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee and the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Meir Vilner reported on the consistent struggle of his party against the plot hatched by the governments of Israel and Egypt, under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, which is directed against the progressive states and national liberation movements in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and Africa. He emphasized that the separate agreements between Israel and Egypt do not bring peace any nearer, but, on the contrary, increase the danger of new military conflicts and further bloodshed.

Erich Honecker assured Meir Vilner of the fraternal solidarity and support of the SED and all the GDR people for the courageous struggle waged by the Israeli communists. The GDR continues to support the establishment of a just and stable peace in the Middle East, which can only be achieved if the key issues are resolved. This would require the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all areas occupied in 1967; the realization of the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of a state of their own; and a guarantee of the independent existence and security of all states in the Middle East.

The two politicians had a lengthy exchange of views on questions having to do with the further strengthening of the international communist and workers' movement. Erich Honecker and Meir Vilner noted that, in view of the counteroffensive being launched by imperialism, the struggle for detente and the preservation of peace has acquired heightened significance. In order decisively to counter the striving of reactionary circles in the imperialist states for new weapons of destruction and further arms, the will for peace held by the broad masses of the working people in all countries has to be mobilized further.

It is essential to make detente irreversible and to complement it by corresponding measures in the military sphere.

SED Politburo member Hermann Axen was also at the meeting.

HONECKER RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

LD151918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Friday Ethiopian Ambassador Maj Berhanu Jembere for a talk. The ambassador conveyed a personal message of greetings from Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia.

During their talk, which took place in an atmosphere of trust and cordiality, they discussed questions pertaining to the further deepening of relations between the two states.

LEBANESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; JUNBLATT SEES AXEN

LD171916 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Progressive and Nationalist Forces today ended its 1-week visit to the GDR. The head of the delegation, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt, earlier had a friendly meeting with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In view of the increasing Israeli acts of aggression, Hermann Axen affirmed the support of the GDR for the struggle of the Lebanese people for unity, independence and sovereignty. He also underlined the firm solidarity will all Arab peoples (?fighting) for a peaceful, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Sindermann

LD152130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The Swedish Riksdag delegation led by Riksdag speaker Henry Allard, which is now in the GDR, was briefed today on the tasks and functioning of the People's Chamber and its bodies.

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and representatives of various committees told the Swedes about the work of the deputies in these bodies.

Conclusion of Visit

LD152254 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Swedish Riksdag delegation led by Riksdag Speaker Henry Allard concluded its visit to the GDR today. The Swedish ambassador gave reception in Berlin this evening in honor of the guests.

DPA: WRITERS UNION CONFIRMS EXPULSION OF AUTHORS

LD151016 Hamburg DPA in German 0809 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Presidium of the GDR Writers Union has confirmed the expulsion of nine GDR authors from the union. The decision to expel the nine was taken by the membership meeting of the East Berlin Bezirk last week. There were many votes against.

According to a report in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the confirmation was unanimous. For the nine writers the expulsion is tantamount to a denial of their right to work since they can no longer publish their works in the GDR.

FRENCH CP PAPER NOTES FINE IMPOSED ON WRITER HAVEMANN

LD151505 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 May 79 p 8 LD

[Text] In the GDR Prof Robert Havemann was fined 10,000 marks (Fr 22,250) last Friday for breaking the currency rules.

R. Havemann was prosecuted for publishing several interviews and a book abroad without asking for permission from the Authors' Right Commission.

11th EVANGELICAL MINISTERS CONGRESS OPENS

AU161108 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["Consultations on the Responsibility of Christian Citizens in Socialism"]

[Text] The 11th Evangelical Ministers Congress in the GDR was opened on Tuesday in Karl-Marx-Stadt. The 2-day consultations are being conducted under the heading "In Peace and Commitment of Faith--Service to the Whole."

About 150 community ministers, church assistants, higher school teachers and theology students are consulting on the position of the churches in the GDR under socialism and on how to shape the future path of coresponsibility in socialism. They look back on the experience of the 30-year cooperation in socialist society and on the 20-year activity of the Evangelical ministers congresses.

In his opening lecture Parson Goetz Bickelhaupt from Lauscha, chairman of the Follow-Up Committee of the Evangelical Ministers Congress, emphasized "that the service in the commitment of faith ranges from mass in the church to the manifold forms of the charitable diaconate, the professional performance, the fulfillment of a citizen's duties, to the variety of the social commitment." He pointed to the many possibilities of service to the whole emanating from social and state order, and said: "The realization of the unity of economic and social policy corresponds to what we have recognized and are coshaping as a social consequence of our faith for the benefit of the whole." It is a feature of our society that it gives the most varying aptitudes and initiatives room for implementation.

The consultation of the subject will be continued in four working groups.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD180934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for Sofia at the head of a party and government delegation. Gabor Dombovar reported from Ferihegy Airport:

It is beautiful weather here; the time is just about 0845. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is just entering the airplane to lead the party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic and its Council of Ministers. The members of the delegation are Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and prime minister; Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary; Frigyes Puja, Central Committee member and foreign minister; and Jenoe Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Sofia. The ambassador will join the delegation in the Bulgarian capital.

The delegation is accompanied by Laszlo Horvath, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Laszlo Fodor and Istvan Varga, deputy departmental heads at the Central Committee; Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister; Jenoe Tordai, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Elek Toth, departmental head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The party and government delegation was bid farewell at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Aczel, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, members of the MSZMP Politburo. The acting charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian People's Republic was also present.

SZEKER RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

LD151254 Budapest MTI in English 0621 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 June (MTI)--Gyula Szeker, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, conducted talks from 11 to 14 June in Moscow with several members of the Soviet Government on topical points of technical-scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries.

He met and talked with Nikolay Baybakov, Vladimir Novikov, Ziya Nuriyev, Konstantin Katushev, Mikhail Lesechko, Ignatiy Novikov--deputy presidents of the Soviet Council of Ministers; furthermore with Leonid Kostandov, minister of chemical industry, and Yefim Slavskiy, minister of medium machine engineering. Present at these talks was Dr Matyas Szuros, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow.

Thursday Guyla Szeker was received by Vladimir Dolgikh and Mikhail Gorbachev, secretaries of the Central Committee, also in the presence of Ambassador Matyas Szuros.

Szeker inspected the olympic sites in construction and was shown the equipment Hungary's telecommunication industry has so far supplied.

He returned Thursday [14 June] home to Budapest.

SARLOS RECEIVES FINNISH POLITICAL DELEGATION

LD151802 Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, 14 Jun, 14 MTI--The political delegation of Finland, attending the 5th Hungaro-Finnish friendship week, paid a visit Thursday to the headquarters of the Patriotic People's Front in Budapest and was received by Secretary of the National Council Bela Molnar, president of the friendship week preparatory committee.

In the evening Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, gave a banquet in honour of the Finnish delegation.

PRAVDA CITED ON USSR SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD171058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Miklos Keleti comments on the background to the counterrevolutionary actions in Afghanistan:

It is difficult to get a clear picture of the events in Afghanistan. According to Western agency reports in the last few weeks a countrywide counterrevolutionary action is developing but this information comes from circles who are interested in showing as tense a picture of the situation as possible. The persons involved are former landowners, reactionary Muslim priests and tribal chiefs who are now organizing their activities from Pakistani territory with the aim of regaining their power.

Of course, if the Kabul government had to face only these forces, we could hardly speak of the critical period of the Afghan revolution. In reality the so-called Muslim rebels receive arms, training and money from Pakistan, a few Western powers and China. The regime of Gen Ziaul Haq has indeed something to fear: The example of the Afghan revolution has a mobilizing effect on Pakistan, too, and can speed up the process leading to the downfall of the rightwing dictatorship. The other protectors of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are guided by strategic considerations; they are worried about the close relations which tie the new Afghanistan to the USSR which in their view can result in a harmful shift in the balance of power in central Asia.

Summing up, the decisive question of the present situation is whether the revolutionary regime in Kabul can defend itself against the ever stronger outside intervention. From this point of view a commentary in the Moscow PRAVDA is meaningful and worthy of attention: Democratic Afghanistan, defending its achievements, does not stand alone. The USSR will not let down the Afghan people who have the right to build their future according to their own ideas.

BRIEF

ROMESH CHANDRA ENDS VISIT--Budapest, June 15 (MTI)--Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, having visited Hungary at the invitation of the National Peace Council, had been received by HSWP CC heads of departments Tibor Baranyai and Janos Berecz. He had conducted talks with NPC leading officials and with representatives of the council's disarmament committee and work group for development. Romesh Chandra left Budapest Friday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI VISIT

14 June Banquet Speech

BK151621 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 15 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpts of speech by Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, at 14 June Warsaw banquet given in his honor]

[Excerpts] I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to me and to the members of my delegation and for the friendly sentiments expressed this evening for my country and my people. I consider it a great privilege and honour to be in the midst of a proud, industrious and courageous people whose mettle has been tested by history.

We live in an age of strange contradictions. On the one hand, man is more than ever passionately craving for peace, on the other, some nations have acquired means to wipe out civilization in a nuclear holocaust. It is profitless to point accusing fingers at each other and apportion blame in an environment where peace is on the lips but tensions prevail on the ground. We must act collectively to bring about a meaningful effort to promote and attain peace and put a stop to the methodical and scientific madness. However, some encouraging trends are visible on the political horizon.

There has also been a positive tendency among superpowers to limit their arsenals.

The message of Helsinki has its adherents despite some evaporation of its spirit. We are on the eve of a significant step that is being taken in Vienna to limit nuclear arms. While these and other developments have contributed to some positive environment of understanding and cooperation, they have still not freed us from the spectre of wholesale destruction. We have to ask ourselves: How long will the world live in the shadow of this omnipresent fear? How long must we exist on the hope that this fragile and delicate balance of terror is not ignited by an accidental spark? We must therefore ensure a more permanent structure of peace and stability. We cannot remain content until the nuclear threat is banished completely as an option in the imposition of international relations of a country's own choice. The tragedy is that this wastefulness of efforts makes people ignore the patent face of areas of affluence far outstretched by vastness of poverty and want. Mankind could well afford to utilise the resources released through the process of disarmament by channeling them in the task of economic development of the more needy people.

Another glaring paradox of our times is that while science and technology has propelled mankind to unprecedented feats, a large portion of humanity still remains outside the benefit of those achievements, seemingly oblivious of miraculous advance of man in the last few decades. It is as if time has stood still on much the larger part of the planet and progressed with acceleration on other parts. Unless the fruits of man's achievements are more equally distributed or equitably shared, the rising tide of frustration threatens to wash away all the gains humanity has made so far. It is the moral duty of the more fortunate nations of this world, who have attained their present affluence at the expense of the less fortunate ones, to think meaningfully and with a sense of fellow feeling of their needy brethern elsewhere. Even though we ourselves are not an affluent nation, we are prepared to share our experience with others and contribute in our own humble way to the solution of this imbalance of economic development.

During my visit here we have had an opportunity to review extensively our bilateral relations. I think we both agree that these have progressed well and that the future prospects for our cooperation are excellent. We do attach great importance to our relations with the Polish People's Republic. We are confident that in the coming years our cooperation will grow in scope and content and continue to be beneficial to both our peoples.

Plenary Talks in Sejm

LD160905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Today is Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's second day in Poland. Polish-Indian plenary talks took place in the Sejm. "On the Polish side, the talks were attended by PZPR Central Committee Politburo members; Secretary of the Central Committee Edward Babiuch; Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Jan Szydlak, and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek; Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek; heads of Central Committee departments Jerzy Waszczuk and Waclaw Piatkowski; Minister of Mining Wladzimierz Lejczak; Polish Ambassador to the Republic of India Jan Czapla, and representatives of a number of ministries. On the Indian side, the talks were participated in by Minister of Foreign Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee; Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office Shankar; Ambassador of the Republic of India to Poland Sudarshan Kumar Bhutani and other personages."

The talks covered key issues in friendly cooperation between Poland and India. "Special attention was paid to deepening economic cooperation through further expanding trade, industrial cooperation and specialization and also joint activities in third markets. There was also broad discussion of current international problems. A far-reaching concurrence of assessments and positions of Poland and India was ascertained in striving for a lengthening of international security and peace and through development of the policy of detente. Both leaders again expressed their full support for the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere." Desai was received by President Jablonski in Belweder today as well.

"The further development of relations between the two states and international issues were discussed. The meeting was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs and ambassadors of both countries." Prime Minister Desai then visited the child health center in Miedzylesie. "In the afternoon, in the foreign ministry building, Polish-Indian talks began, attended by the foreign minister of both countries."

15 June Activities

LD160906 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 15 June, PAP--In the afternoon Indian Premier Morarji Desai paid a courtesy visit to Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The talk was attended by Polish and Indian Foreign Ministers Emil Wojtaszek and Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Also today, the Indian guest visited the child's health center memorial hospital in Miedzylesie. Upon his departure, Premier Desai made an entry in the visitors' book.

Indian premier also visited the state higher school of music at which he was welcomed by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Wieslaw Bek and the schools's director Professor Bogulsaw Madey.

In the evening today Indian Premier Morarji Desai entertained party First Secretary Edward Gierek to a dinner at the Victoria.

Polish-Indian cooperation in politics, science, technology and culture as well as topical international issues were discussed by Foreign Ministers Emil Wojaszek and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The two ministers pointed to favourable development of political relations. They also discussed the possibilities to intensify cooperation between the two countries in many areas of economy.

Poland and India have identical or similar outlooks on the assessment of the present international situation. There are common goals linking the two countries, namely actively serving the cause of peace, detente and disarmament and the making of those processes irreversible and universal.

Gierek-Desai Talks

LD151925 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Polish-Indian plenary talks have begun at the Sejm offices under chairmanship of Edward Gierek, the first secretary of Party Central Committee, and premier of the government of the Republic of India, Morarji Desai. The talks are being attended by members of supreme authorities, and persons accompanying Premier Desai.

In the morning Premier Morarji Desai was received at the Belweder Palace by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Questions concerning further development of relations between the two states and international questions were discussed.

Later in the afternoon Polish-Indian plenary talks opened, chaired by Poland's leader Edward Gierek and Prime Minister Desai. An announcement issued after the talks said that particular attention was directed to expanding the economic partnership between the two countries, specifically through industrial cooperation and specialization and also by joint activities on third markets.

The talks also confirmed that Poland and India take a similar stand on key international issues. Mr Gierek and Mr Desai again expressed their support for the SALT II Soviet-American treaty, stressing its importance for preventing a new world war, for halting the arms race and for commencing disarmament.

16 June Activities

LD171217 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 June, PAP--A three-day official visit paid to Poland by India's Premier Morarji Desai at the invitation of the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz has wound up today.

The delegations of the two countries held a final meeting in the Polish Sejm today. The talks were held by the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Premier of the Republic of India Morarji Desai.

A ceremony of signing the Polish-Indian agreement of cooperation in the sphere of health protection was signed directly after the talks. It is the first document of that kind signed by Poland and India. Detailed plans of cooperation will be signed every two years on the basis of the agreement signed today.

After the signing of the document Edward Gierek met Indian journalists, who covered Premier Desai's visit. At a press conference, in his answers to their questions the PUWP CC first secretary stressed that relations between Poland and India are developing very well. We have recognized with Premier Desai that the potentials of the two countries are creating possibilities of a further broadening of bilateral cooperation. It concerns both the economic porblematique as well as other spheres mentioned during the visit.

In his answer concerning the political situation in Europe in connection with the signing of the SALT II agreement scheduled for June 18, Edward Gierek stressed that the signing of the SALT II would be an extraordinary event for the world. The PUWP CC first secretary expressed hope that the treaty would entail the acceleration of negotiations concerning the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. As to that I am optimistic, he said, and this is an optimism stemming both from the spiritual premises but above all from rational ones. We all desire peace. We all want that material means which we possess should be spent for the welfare of the people.

Evaluating the situation in Indochina, Edward Gierek stressed that Poland's stance remained unchangeable. Poland condemns all acts of aggression launched against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We are convinced that the road of negotiations is the best way to solve the present situation in that part of the world. I believe that reason will take the upper hand.

In the morning the Indian premier visited the Warsaw car factory producing the "Fiat" and "Polonez" cars.

Later in the day the Indian guest arrived in the old town district of Warsaw. He was shown round by Warsaw's chief architect Tadeusz Szumielewicz and visited the Royal Palace and other historical buildings in the oldest part of the capital and was acquainted with its history, and its fate during World War Two and its reconstruction.

Later in the day Premier Morarji Desai paid a visit to the Warsaw-based Society of Polish-Indian Friendship where he was cordially welcomed by chairman of the society, Sejm Deputy Antoni Korzycki.

The guest was acquainted with the work of the society which has been popularizing knowledge about India for more than 20 years now. It serves the cause of consolidating the friendship between the two nations. Premier Desai also visited the exhibition of children's paintings "India in the Eyes of the Polish child."

The next day [as received] the premier held a meeting with the activists of the society and pupils of Warsaw's Jawaharlaj Nehru primary school.

The Indian guest spoke cordially about his impressions from his stay in Warsaw, about his appreciation for the reconstruction after the war and the modern development of the capital. He said he was glad to visit Poland, as the friendship between the two nations is animated and full of contents, with the Polish-Indian cooperation developing successfully, to mutual benefits (?and) advantage.

Early in the afternoon Premier Morarji Desai was bidden farewell at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The airport was decorated with national flags of the two countries and banners stressing friendship between the peoples of India and Poland.

Accompanied by the first secretary of the PUWP CC, the Indian premier inspected the guard of honour after hearing the report of its commanding officer.

He was bidden farewell by members of the highest authorities present at the airport--Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Jan Szydlak, Ryszard Frelek, Stanislaw Guchwa and Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

At the foot of the gangway, the Indian guest was bidden farewell by Edward Gierek.

Health Agreement Signing

LD171218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 3-day official visit to Poland by Indian Prime Minister Desai ended today. Before his departure, a Polish-Indian agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health protection was signed. In the presence of Edward Gierek and Morarji Desai the agreement was signed by Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian foreign minister. Taking part in the ceremony on the Polish side were: PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Edward Babiuch, Central Committee Secretary, and Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Jagierlski and Jan Szydlak; and Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelak; Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek; heads of Central Committee departments Jerzy Waszczuk and Waclaw Piatkowski; Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak; Polish Ambassador to India Jan Czapla and representatives of many departments; and on the Indian side: Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office Shankar, the Ambassador of the Republic of India to Poland Sudarshan Kumar Bhutani and other personages accompanying the Indian Prime Minister.

Gierek Meeting with Indian Press

LD161712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 3-day official visit to Poland by Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, ended today. The course and results of the visit are contained in a Polish-Indian communique. A final meeting was held today at the Sejm between the delegations of the two countries. The talks were chaired by Edward Gierek and Morarji Desai.

Immediately following the talks, a Polish-Indian agreement on health care cooperation was signed. In the presence of Edward Gierek and Morarji Desai, the agreement was signed by Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare, and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian external affairs minister.

After the signing of the document Edward Gierek met with a group of Indian journalists who covered Prime Minister Desai's visit to Poland. Replying to questions from representatives of Indian press, radio, and television, Edward Gierek said that "Polish-Indian relations are developing very well. Jointly with Prime Minister Desai, we have noted that the two countries' potentials are creating possibilities for a considerable broadening of bilateral cooperation. This concerns economic issues as well as other areas."

One of the questions concerned an assessment of the political situation in Europe in connection with the signing of the SALT II agreement, which will take place in Vienna on 18 June.

In response Edward Gierek said that the signing of SALT II will be a great event for the world. The first secretary of the Central Committee expressed hope that as a result of this agreement, the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe would be accelerated. I am an optimist in this respect, Edward Gierek said. It is an optimism emanating from emotional premises, but primarily from rational premises. We all desire peace and we are all striving to employ the material means at our disposal for the well-being of mankind.

Another question referred to Prime Minister Desai's invitation to Edward Gierek to visit India and the date of the visit. In response, Edward Gierek emphasized his personal feelings of cordial friendship for the Indian people. I cannot give you the precise date of my visit, he said, because it is a matter to be agreed upon, but I believe that it will take place next year.

The final question concerned the theme of the Eighth PZPR Congress. Edward Gierek said that the primary theme is the continuation of the party's policy during the last decade, that is, the policy for the socioeconomic development of the country and the policy for raising the working and living conditions of Poles.

In the early afternoon Prime Minister Morarji Desai left Warsaw for Czechoslovakia and was seen off by Edward Gierek and the highest authorities.

16 June Departure

LD161317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 3-day official visit of Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India, has ended. Two hours ago the Indian guests were seen off at Warsaw's Okecia Airport by Edward Gierek and members of the supreme organs of our country.

GDANSK WORKERS CONFERENCE ENDS, SUPPORTS SALT

LD 151800 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June, PAP--A 3-day International Workers' Conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland ended in Gdansk today. During the [words indistinct] and meeting of problem groups, delegates of trade unions from 9 countries discussed political and socio-economic problems of major importance for the trade union movement and the working people. The shaping of conditions for lasting peace, disarmament and international cooperation were found to be the main task of the trade union activists in that region of Europe.

A resolution adopted at the close of the conference says inter alia:

"Here, in the city of Gdansk which broke into blossom out of the ashes of World War Two, we, the trade union activists, have become aware that we have to intensify our involvement in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. Therefore, we give our support to all the proposals which contribute to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and neutron weapon ban, and aim to achieve effective results in the field of general disarmament. We attach a particular importance to a signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty."

The participants to the conference declared themselves in favour of organizing an international trade unions conference to deal with socio-economic aspects of disarmament.

In the resolution the participants in the conference declared their solidarity with the Vietnamese nation which had to once again fight an aggression and is still exposed to danger.

A permanent committee of the workers' conferences of the Baltic states, Norway and Iceland was elected. The committee is chaired by Heinz Hanns (GDR), and Stanislaw Beresniewicz (Poland). Kaj Buch (Denmark) and Otto Karstense (Norway) are deputy chairmen.

PRC DELEGATION LED BY GENG BIAO DEPARTS BUCHAREST 15 JUNE

AU151213 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1979--The delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council, left Bucharest on June 15.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MALI FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

AU141526 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, who is on an official, friendly visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Expressing deep gratitude for being received, the guest stated that he has the great honor of conveying warm greetings and wishes for good health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Romanian people on behalf of Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed friendly greetings to the head of the Mali state and best wishes for success in his activity and for progress and well-being to the friendly Malian people.

During the ensuing talk the two sides discussed questions linked with the stage and prospects of Romanian-Malian relations and expressed the joint desire to act to dynamize the good relations of cooperation between Romania and Mali in various fields of activity in the interests of the two countries' economic development and of the cause of peace and international understanding.

During the meeting the sides also discussed certain current international issues. Thus they stressed the need for all states to intensify efforts aimed at constructively resolving, in the peoples' interests, the problems facing mankind, at deepening the process of detente, security and cooperation throughout the world and at adopting firm disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament measures, at resolving all interstate disputes by peaceful negotiations and at eliminating the use of threat of force from international life and at democratizing interstate relations.

The two sides also stressed Romania's and Mali's desire to continue to contribute to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for eliminating underdevelopment and for establishing a new international economic order which will contribute to establishing new and more equitable interstate relations to give an impetus to general cooperation among all countries and to bring about a more rapid development of all nations.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Talks End 15 June

AU151940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1979--The talks between the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Mali, Alioune Blondin Beye who paid an official visit to Romania, concluded in Bucharest on June 15.

The same day, the two ministers signed the memorandum on the economic and technical cooperation and the commercial exchanges between Romania and Mali.

Then, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Mali left Bucharest.

Issuing of Communique

AU151941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/6/1979--The communique on the visit the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Mali Alioune Blondin Beye paid to Romania over June 11-15, at the invitation of the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei was released in Bucharest.

The communique shows that during the exchange of views on the current international situation the two ministers reasserted their attachment to the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force in interstate relations.

Noticing the perpetuation of certain states of conflict and confrontation in various geographical zones, which endanger the world peace and collaboration, the two ministers firmly declared for the settlement of interstate disputes by peaceful means only, through negotiations among the sides directly concerned.

The ministers reasserted their countries' and peoples' solidarity with and the political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the fight for independence waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia led by the Patriotic Front and, respectively, by SWAPO, the legitimate representatives of those peoples, for the complete liquidation of colonial domination, of the racist and apartheid policies.

The Romanian and Malian foreign ministers agreed upon the fact that, starting from the identity and convergency of the viewpoints shared by the two countries on problems confronting mankind nowadays, it is necessary to intensify the collaboration on a bilateral plane and within the U.N., the "Group of 77", the non-aligned movement and in various international forums. They agreed that the collaboration must be broadened in relation to the big international meetings to be held soon, namely the U.N. conference in science and technology for development, the non-aligned summit conference in Havana, the U.N. General Assembly ordinary and special sessions regarding the new international economic order.

The two sides, the communique further reads, expressed their satisfaction at the positive evolution of the political bilateral relations and the common wish to work for their expansion. The ministries analysed the ways and means for achieving cooperative actions in the agriculture, agro-industrial construction, industry of building materials, textile industry, in training the necessary cadres for those domains, as well as in the field of health protection.

The possibilities for further broadening and diversifying the commerical exchanges were also highlighted.

The two ministers adopted a memorandum regarding the measures agreed upon with a view to achieving the projects of economic and technical cooperation and developing the Romanian-Malian commercial exchanges.

The two sides agreed that, as far as the actions of economic cooperation included in the memorandum come into force, a general long-term agreement of economic and technical cooperation will be negotiated and signed and a joint government commission will be set up.

The Malian minister invited the Romanian foreign minister to pay an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later by diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW OMANI ENVOY

AU141647 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman.

Presenting his credetials, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Sultanate of Oman to our country, Ahmad Muhammad Ali Jamali, extended greetings and cordial wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of His Majesty Sultan Al Bu Sa'id, together with wishes for continuous progress to the friendly Romanian people.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the friendly relations between the two countries and emphasized that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Sultanate of Oman will open up the road for broad cooperation in various fields--political, economic and cultural--thus insuring the continuous strengthening of this cooperation in the future.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and wishes extended for good health and personal happiness to the head of the Sultanate of Oman, as well as wishes for progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly Omani people.

In his response President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania and Oman are interested in cooperating and collaborating more and more closely so as to insure their socioeconomic progress and in the interest of promoting a policy of detente, understanding and cooperation among all nations. After mentioning the principles on which our country bases its entire foreign policy, the head of the Romanian state expressed the conviction that on the basis of these principles Romanian-Omani relations will develop continuously in all fields of common interests to the benefit of the two countries and peoples. President Ceausescu also expressed the conviction that there are numerous opportunities to develop cooperation between the two states on an international level as well.

After the accreditation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW KUWAITI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU141653 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of Kuwait to Romania who presented his credentials.

Presenting his credentials, the new Kuwaiti ambassador, Adil Najm ad-Din Jarrah, extended warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti amir, together with best wishes from the Kuwaiti Government and people to the head of the Romanian state, the government and the Romanian people.

In his speech on this occasion the ambassador stressed the good relations between Romania and Kuwait, as well as his desire to contribute within his mission to deepening friendship and to giving an impetus to cooperation between the two peoples. The speaker stressed the need for all peoples to cooperate to resolve the major problems facing mankind.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes extended and, in turn, conveyed best wishes for good health and personal happiness to the head of the state of Kuwait and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Kuwaiti people. In his response the head of the Romanian state stressed the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the visit paid to Kuwait in March 1976 and the fruitful meetings which took place on that occasion and which marked a moment of particular importance in the development of bilateral relations and of Romanian-Kuwaiti cooperation in all fields of activity.

The speaker then stressed that Romania, engaged in a broad socioeconomic development program, is deeply interested in promoting a policy of peace and broad cooperation with all countries on the basis of the well-known principles of international law. After asserting our country's position on the need to resolve interstate disputes by peaceful and political means and the need for eliminating all sources of conflict and tension that still persist in various parts of the planet, the speaker said that, in this spirit, Romania firmly advocates a comprehensive political and rapid settlement of the Middle East conflict.

After the accreditation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the new Kuwaiti ambassador.

CEAUSESCU, AS-SADAT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

AU141554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES) 14/6/1979--Messages were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat in Alexandria on June 13.

On behalf of Romania's president, Vasile Pungan, personal envoy of the Romanian head of state, conveyed a message of friendship to President Anwar as-Sadat.

The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt conveyed in turn to President Nicolae Ceausescu fraternal greetings, thanks and deep gratitude of the Egyptian people for Romania's consistent activity devoted to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Views were exchanged during the interview on the evolution of the relations between Romania and Egypt as well as on current international questions of common interest.

VERDET ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION ON CEMA ANNIVERSARY

AU151942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1979--In marking 30 years since the foundation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, V.I. Drozdenko, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, organized a friendly get-together at the embassy, on Friday evening.

The guests included Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Romanian permanent representative to the C.M.E.A., Nicolae Constantin, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; deputy heads of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P., executives of ministries and central institutions, party and state activists.

Heads of diplomatic missions of the countries in the membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and of other states having relations with C.M.E.A. also attended.

TITO THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR BIRTHDAY WISHES

AU151030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Message of thanks from President Josip Broz Tito to President Nicolae Ceausescu on latter's birthday greetings--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I was deeply moved by your warm congratulations on behalf of the communists, the Romanian people and on your own behalf on the occasion of my birthday.

I completely share your conviction that the relations of cooperation between our countries and parties will continue to develop successfully in the spirit of respect and mutual trust which characterized all our meetings up to now.

[Signed] Josip Broz Tito

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE--A delegation made up of representatives of the people's councils of Romania, led by Gheorghe Dumitrache, chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Brasov County, paid a visit to France, at the invitation of the Administration Board of "Societe Generale," one of the largest banks in France. The delegation had talks with executives of "Societe Generale" and with managers of some important French companies that cooperate with Romanian enterprises, and visited the city hall in Paris as well as the town hall in Rennes, where they exchanged views on problems regarding municipal administration. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU]

SUNDIC REVIEWS TIES WITH INDIA ON EVE OF DESAI VISIT

LD172056 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai will arrive Monday [18 June] on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito and President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic--begin recording] In all the crises which the world has experienced since the last war, Yugoslavia and India, two friendly and nonalined countries, have been in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and peaceful international cooperation. Everything that has been achieved in the policy of nonalinement since the historic meeting on Brioni Island between Tito, An-Nasir and Nehru in 1956, is linked with Yugoslavia and India.

The relations between the two countries represent an example of cooperation between states with different social systems and certainly the best way leading to lasting and stable world peace. Yugoslavia and India have never failed to condemn war and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. They have always done this with a feeling of full responsibility to their own people as well as to the international public.

The principles of equality, noninterference, sovereignty and territorial integrity have been and remain both for Yugoslavia and India the basic criteria of their own as well as of other countries' behavior. These few observations, though brief, cannot be ignored with regard to SFRY-India relations. These comments best illustrate the existing conditions at the time of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's official and friendly visit to our country.

Although the attitudes of both India and Yugoslavia toward all international problems are known and although the two countries hold regular consultations on everything connected with the activity and unity of the nonalined movement, the meeting between President Tito and Prime Minister Desai has exceptional significance both for the development and promotion of friendly cooperation between India and Yugoslavia and for their international activity, particularly in preparing the sixth summit of the nonalined countries.

The cooperation and activity of Yugoslavia and India were also fully manifested in the preparations for the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo which ended successfully and which paved the way for the sixth summit. Yugoslavia and India are aware that despite the achievements in Colombo, additional efforts must be made to prepare for the forthcoming meeting of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries. Some important issues remain which should be resolved in a proper manner. The cooperation between Yugoslavia and India in this area is of critical importance, as has been the case on all previous occasions. The nonalined movement must retain its identity as an independent political force in the world, with a clear nonbloc orientation. Its Coordinating Bureau must continue to coordinate and encourage the activity of the nonalined countries and not become a force that is above the movement, some kind of a politburo inaccessible to other member countries.

Morarji Desai's visit will provide an opportunity to discuss in detail all the aspects of Yugoslav-Indian cooperation. The general conviction is that there are still untapped possibilities in their cooperation, although--and this should be stressed--this is not a question of lack of good will but of weaknesses that are characteristics of cooperative efforts among developing countries as a whole.

There are no unresolved problems in Yugoslav-Indian relations and cooperation. If there are different shades in approaches to individual issues--and this is, after all, normal--they do not at all obscure the basic desire of both India and Yugoslavia to work together as well as each country individually for the further promotion of mutual cooperation, the consolidation and democratization of the nonalined movement and for the preservation of world peace. Prime Minister Desai's visit will certainly mark a step forward in both directions. [end recording]

BORBA NOTES DEFEAT OF 'OTHER TENDENCIES' AT COLOMBO MEETING

AU141907 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Rade Brajovic report: "After the Ministerial Session of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo: Unity Confirmed"]

[Excerpts] Colombo, 10 June--Early this morning, that is, a little before 0600 local time, 96 nonalined delegations concluded the week-long session of the Coordination Bureau--with complete success. The importance of the Colombo consultation and accord cannot be reduced merely to a successful preparation for the sixth summit meeting to be held in Havana in September, a meeting for which the ministers proposed an agenda and in relation to which they agreed on a number of important tasks to be carried out before the meeting. The 1979 Colombo meeting is primarily another step forward in asserting everything the nonalined movement represents today and everything to which it aspires.

Although we have no ambition to single out the most important dimensions of the Colombo accord, something which would be impossible because all forms and actions of nonalined countries are mutually interdependent, it nevertheless seems that a special position must be assigned to the original principles and character of the nonalined movement and its role in international relations. The special importance of this dimension is perhaps determined by the fact that in the recent period the nonalined movement and the nonalined countries have been exposed to strong pressures aimed at reorienting and narrowing down their basic role, that is, the struggle for a world of freedom, justice and political and economic equality, a world without force, diktat and dependence.

In its numerous paragraphs and chapters the final document of the meeting, which was adopted early this morning, very clearly and, it seems, even more definitely confirms and enriches both the traditional orientation of the nonalined movement and its lastingly independent role in international relations.

As an independent and nonbloc factor, true nonalinement is free from the rivalry and influence of the big powers and blocs, the final document says in a formulation which precisely reflects the debate that lasted several days. The delegates not only supported but also resolutely emphasized this orientation as the only possible one. All other tendencies, which here, too, were not concealed, would lead to other roads and aims and certainly not to any nonalined roads and aims or, as the representative of Zaire said in the debate, "in an alliance with the blocs nonalinement would disappear."

As was done in relation to all other topics, the discussion on this topic too was conducted in an open and clear manner and involved all elements of irreconcilableness toward the proponents of other tendencies which also exist, among other things, within the movement itself. During the week of nonalinement in Colombo, as the days of the session of the bureau have been popularly called in Sri Lanka's capital, the proponents of other tendencies retreated before the united stand of the majority which showed here more resolutely than ever before that there can be no reconciliation with those who would try or are trying to violate the basic criteria of nonalinement and to move this universal policy closer to and thereby subordinate it to other concepts which are most frequently promoted in the form of "a natural alliance with other forces of peace and progress"--as has been heard here also.

The views of this kind were more defensive and more covert than ever before for the simple reason that, in an atmosphere of real unity and irreconcilableness toward any attempts at reorientation, they would be isolated and left outside the consensus and outside the nonalined policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STAMBOLIC-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO GUYANA

Talks With Guyanese Leaders

LD151240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, June 15 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic had talks yesterday with Prime Minister of Guyana and People's National Congress leader Forbes Burnham.

During the talks Stambolic and Burnham discussed further cooperation between the two countries within the nonalined movement and their bilateral relations. The necessity was emphasised for the implementation of the decisions of the non-aligned summit in Colombo as was the need for a united struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order to strengthen the independence and equality of all countries. The need for the development of increased economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was also stressed.

During the Yugoslav delegation's visit to Guyana Yugoslav Executive Council member Aleksandar Fira had talks with Guyana Minister of Economic Development Hoyte, minister of energy and natural resources, Jack, Minister of Agriculture Kennard and Foreign Minister Jackson. During the talks it was assessed that concrete possibilities exist for strengthening the relatively modest economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries to date, which lags far behind their political relations, it was assessed.

Stambolic was received yesterday by President of Guyana Arthur Chung.

Joint Communique

LD162014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 16 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic today ended a three-day official visit to Guyana where he was very warmly received. During the meeting with Guyana Premier Forbes Burnham, an identity of views was reached on all issues discussed. The Yugoslav-Guyanan joint communique stresses the importance of the role of non-aligned countries and the non-aligned policy as a decisive factor, independent of blocs and military alliances, in its struggle for peace and democracy, better economic relations, and against all forms of domination.

Also stressed in the joint communique is the two countries' stand that the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Havana, the first in Latin America, must strengthen the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries, on the basis of the principles of non-alignment.

The Middle East situation and the Palestinian question were also discussed, and both sides expressed support for the non-aligned countries' stand urging for a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the problem.

The Yugoslav delegation then left for Kingston, for a four-day official visit to Jamaica.

TANJUG QUOTES CSSR'S STROUGAL ON VALUE OF RECENT VISIT

LD151529 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague, June 15 (TANJUG)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has assessed his visit to Yugoslavia as favourable. "The talks with Premier Djuranovic and President Tito were very concrete and frank. A balance was made of the achievements of the past few years, particularly in view of the accords reached by Presidents Husak and Tito in 1973. Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia is good in all fields. I am convinced that much has been done in the political field and in cultural, scientific, technical and particularly, economic cooperation. Although certain differences exist as regards our socialist development paths and our views on international problems, they do not present an obstacle to future close cooperation," Strougal said.

Our countries' national economices, Strougal adeed, will be faced with transitional problems which are mutually linked. For this reason it is important that cooperation, particularly industrial cooperation and specialization, mark at least a two-fold increase. Cooperation in this field will reach 200 million U.S. dollars during the present five-year term.

The Czechoslovak premier also said there exist concrete ideas for cooperation in energy and the automobile, chemical and engineering industries.

GRLICKOV MEETS WITH FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD151940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15, TANJUG--French Communist Party Politbureau member and Central Committee Secretary Maxim Gremetz conducted talks here today with Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Aleksandar Grlickov and also with Secretary for the LCY Presidency Vlado Janzic. The talks were characterized by the closeness or identity of views. An exhaustive exchange of views took place on the [words indistinct] development of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the (?French) Communist Party, and on the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia of French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais. Also discussed were several international issues and the development (?of cooperation) in the international workers' movement.

Maxim Gremetz spoke last night in the [words indistinct] city committee center for Marxist education on the French Communist Party policy after the 23rd congress.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER OF LABOR RODRIGUEZ ENDS VISIT 16 JUNE

LD170733 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG)--Venezuelan Minister of Labour Renaldo Rodriguez Navarro left Belgrade today, after a several-day visit to Yugoslavia as the guest of the Yugoslav Government. In the Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Insurance, the Venezuelan Minister discussed the promotion of Yugoslav-Venezuelan cooperation in the field of labour.

Minister Navarro showed particular interest in the development and functioning of self-management in Yugoslavia. This was also a topic of discussion in his meeting with workers of the Belgrade agriculture kombinat and the Kragujevac automobile industry (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia).

TANJUG REPORTS END OF JOAN MONDALE'S VISIT 16 JUNE

LD170004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 16, TANJUG--Mrs Joan Adams Mondale, wife of U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale, left from Dubrovnik today, after a six-day visit to Yugoslavia. During her visit, Mrs Mondale opened the U.S. art exhibition "America Now" in Belgrade, visited the earthquake stricken areas in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro, and spent some time in Dubrovnik, Constituent Republic of Croatia.

LCY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR 15 JUNE

LD152025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin, June 15 (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) study delegation, headed by Presidency of Montenegro Executive Secretary Dr Branko Prnjat, has ended its five day visit to the German Democratic Republic, and has left for Yugoslavia. The delegation was also received by Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Kurt Hager.

BORDER MEETINGS WITH BULGARIA ARRANGED FOR 5 JUL, 26 AUG, 7 OCT

AU152135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Representatives of the Commission for Border Cooperation of the Dimitrovgrad Commune and of the okrug people's council of Sofia agreed today that the first popular get-together on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border this year be held at the Donji Krivodol village on 5 July, the second in Dimitrovgrad on 26 August and the third in Dragoman on 7 October.

NONALINED NEWS POOL CONFERENCE POSTPONED

LD161300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, June 16 (News Pool India-TANJUG)--Mr. Pero Ivacic, director general of TANJUG, the host agency for the second conference of non-aligned News Pool countries, to be held in Belgrade from June 28th to 30th, 1979, visited New Delhi for consultations with Mr D. R. Mankekar, chairman of the non-aligned News Pool and to review with him the preparations for the general Pool conference. They noted with satisfaction that the response from the Pool members was most encouraging.

However, in the light of the fact that a triennial conference involving more than 60 countries and agencies requires intensive preparations and that these were still not completed, they were of the view that the conference as well as the meeting of the coordination committee, that was to precede it, should be postponed for some time.

A joint statement issued by the chairman of the non-aligned News Pool and the director general of TANJUG news agency, reads:

It is gratifying to note the interest envinced by many members ensuring the successful outcome of the Belgrade meeting. A number of suggestions relating to the chairman's report, the agenda for the meeting and the constitution of the Pool and other [as received] have however been received which would require further consultations.

A review of the material preparations connected with the holding of the conference reveals that there is need for greater preparation if the meeting were to achieve the desired degree of success. The chairman of Nonaligned News Pool and the director general of TANJUG, the host agency, are without the benefit of the views of many members regarding the agenda and other matters related to the coordination committee's meeting. Also, response to the questionaire on the setting up of an integrated structure of telecommunication facilities, that had been circulated in accordance with the decision of the third meeting of the coordination committee in Kinshahsa in March, 1979, are still coming in. The same applies to some other material preparations connected with the actual organisation of the meeting".

VICE PRESIDENT KOLISEVSKI MEETS DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD150940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the SFRY, headed by the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Brandford Hammitt, ambassador of the Republic of Panama. During the reception, the heads of the diplomatic missions in Yugoslavia were presented to the new vice president of the SFRY Presidency. Lazar Kolisevski had a long, cordial and friendly talk with the heads of missions.

The reception was also attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the SFRY Presidency.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES ACTIVISTS IN PANCEVO

LD152142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pancevo--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, visited Pancevo today. He visited the recently completed petrochemical complex where the leaders acquainted him in detail with the importance of this chemical giant.

In the municipal assembly Josip Vrhovec had talks with the sociopolitical and economic leaders of the town on stabilization measures.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs spoke this evening to activists of the municipality's sociopolitical organizations on the foreign political activity of our country.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS NEW STANDING ORDERS ON WORK

LD151322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, several questions relating to the sphere of economic policy, sociopolitical and organizational questions and relations between our country and other countries were discussed at today's session of the Federal Executive Council, which was presided over by Dragoljub Stavrev.

The Federal Executive Council adopted new standing orders on its work. As was stressed at the session, the standing orders were adopted following broad discussion and consultation with organs and organizations in the federation, republics and provinces.

The new standing orders, in accordance with the SFRY constitution and the system of state administration, mark a significant step with regard to the further democratization of administration as well as the coordination of the organization and work methods of the Federal Executive Council, federal organs of administration and federal organizations with the achievements and needs of the political system of socialist self-management.

The council discussed and endorsed the definitive text of the social agreement on the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, the self-management agreement on association with the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation and the statute of this bank.

FEDERAL COUNCILS DISCUSS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEMS

LD141128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the past period Yugoslavia has achieved important results in the development of economic relations with foreign countries. This has been made possible by its dynamic economic growth and, at the internal level, its stable sociopolitical system. Active participation in the development of economic relations with foreign countries contributes to the policy of peace and international cooperation, to active peace-loving coexistence and the enhancement of our country's standing at the international level. This was noted today at the joint session of the federal councils for economic development and economic policy and for questions of the social order and international relations. At the session, which was chaired by Milos Minic and Dr Ivo Perisin, the following analysis was examined: "Current socioeconomic and political questions concerning the development of economic relations with foreign countries and the country's balance of payments policy, with particular reference to the functioning of the system in this sphere."

Our country is engaged in trade exchange with over 130 countries, about 9 percent of the social product being realized in exports to them alone. The volume of the exchange is not adequate, especially in economic relations with the developing countries. The particular concept of technical and technological development which would, as stressed at the session of the federal councils, be able to contribute considerably to the establishment of permanent economic links with foreign countries, has not yet been worked out adequately.

Yugoslavia's overall involvement in the international division of labor is considerable. It exchanges about 25 percent of its social product with the world. This has promoted other more contemporary forms of cooperation, though they do not yet meet the present needs.

The process of the accelerated economic growth achieved in Yugoslavia has been accompanied by certain important weaknesses, which reflect negatively on the balance of payments relations with foreign countries. The high deficit in the balance of payments is a global expression of the accumulated weaknesses in the past period.

One of the fundamental long-term trends is manifested in the discrepancy between export results and efforts to reduce import needs, as well as the problem of production and investment dependence on foreign countries. This variance and tendency are primarily the result of inadequacies in the development policy and of an insufficiently resolute orientation toward exports. At the joint session of the federal councils the decline in the competition capability of our economy, the inadequate growth of labor productivity and high inflation, the boom situation on the domestic market, the inadequate orientation toward foreign markets and the flow implementation of new solutions in the system concerning this sphere were adduced as causes for the undesirable trends in trade with foreign countries.

There are numerous problems in the sphere or economic relations with foreign countries and the balance of payments which can only be solved through a long-term process and eliminated with concrete and direct actions in the current economic policy, it was stated at the meeting.

The present situation regarding the balance of payments and the structure of its revenue and expenditures indicate the need to place in the center of attention, in the coming medium-term period, the problems concerning our economic expansion, the rational substitution of imports, the stimulation of the development of those activities which bring a foreign currency inflow and, in particular, the policy of acquiring and distributing income, which should as far as possible be subordinated to precisely these goals and orientations. This means that exports should rise faster than the social product, and that positive effects in the balance of payments should be the basic criterion of development. It was stressed that it is necessary to grasp precisely the tendencies in the sector of invisible earnings, too, as the possibilities of inflow are not being realized, and the outflow is already reaching irrational dimensions. In the last few years Yugoslav tourists have been traveling abroad more and more, which has important economic consequences on the current balance of payments in view of the large currency outflow resulting from this.

In order to alter and remove the hitherto observed negative tendencies in the economic relations with the world it is necessary to work out concrete export and import programs relating to the economic groupings and individual countries which are our leading foreign trade partners. Moreover, these programs should rely more on individual production units and complexes within the framework of the global strategy of economic relations with foreign countries.

The range and complexity of all the problems point in particular to the need for speedier work in the further development and application of the fundamental solutions in the system, and especially in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries where important problems are concentrated which govern the continued dynamic and effective development of our economy and which may potentially lead to great misfortunes in our country's international economic and political relations.

It was stressed that particular attention should be paid to a reexamination of the existing mechanisms of foreign trade and currency systems and to the orientation adopted to link imports to exports, which should be a reflection of the income and mutual solidarity relations existing between the basic organizations of associated labor and their joint operation, in the realization of the country's import-export programs and balance of payments.

The federal councils hold the view that the complexity and long-term nature of the balance of payments problem are obvious. The problems are such as to require exceptional efforts on the part of all of society's factors in planning the development orientation and policy, in adjusting the current policy of the country's balance of payments goals and in working out programs, from the organizations of associated labor right up to the federation.

These problems also touch upon the development and economic policy as a whole and demand their reexamination and careful coordination with the domestic and external parameters. In this connection it is necessary for all decisionmaking factors to include and involve themselves in the solving of the outlined problems, starting from the organization of associated labor and their self-management institutions, right up to the sociopolitical communities and organizations, the members of the federal councils concluded.

FEDERAL CHAMBER INTERNAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD152121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG)--The security of Yugoslavia is based on the stability of the Yugoslav society and the unity of the Yugoslav socialist self-management community, the non-aligned policy and the implementation of the constitution via the 11th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) Congress decisions. It is an integral part of Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy and of the consistent implementation of the concept of social self-protection, Yugoslav federal secretary for the interior Franjo Herljevic stated at today's session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber's Council for Internal Affairs, following a report of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the state of security in Yugoslavia in 1978.

After Frnajo Herljevic's address and the report of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the delegates stressed that the development of self-management socialist relations ensures the protection of all values of society and leads to the socialization of security through the development of socialist self-protection. It was stressed that this contributes to the development of stable and lasting security and enables unimpeded development in all fields of social life.

The delegates emphasized that significant results have been achieved in (?the) protection of the constitutional order, citizens' personal safety, public property, etc. The internal security forces have also progressed as concerns procedure and efficiency.

NEW CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL CONFERS ON EARTHQUAKE RESCUE SYSTEM

AU151805 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic Report]

[Text] A new Council for Civil Defense of Yugoslavia has been set up at a session of the council and Col Gen Ivan Miskovic has been elected its president. Mijusko Tomic reports on the session:

The new Council for Civil Defense of Yugoslavia has been expanded to a considerable degree both in the number of members and in the number of social groups represented on the council. Ivan Miskovic is the new president instead of Adm Bogdan Pecotic, former president of the council, who has left to assume another duty. Maj Gen Mile Mandic was again appointed secretary of the council.

A program of work for the coming 2 years was adopted at the session today, and a report was discussed on the functioning of the protection and rescue system in the Montenegro coastal communes hit by the catastrophic earthquake. It was said that positive experiences connected with the earthquake should be studied and applied in the practice of the further development of civil defense and that shortcomings manifested in the functioning of the civil defense should be perceived.

Experience has shown that the composition of the civil defense staffs is (?a prerequisite) for successfully commanding the rescue units. The consequences of the earthquake have indicated the significance and role of the communal work organizations. Radio amateurs and the Red Cross especially distinguished themselves under these circumstances.

It was noted within the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection that civil defense has demonstrated in practice that it constitutes a part of the system in the true sense of the word and that all-people's defense and social-protection would be incomplete without it. Civil defense in local communities, seen as self-protection and activities of general duty units, has been shown to be one of the most essential foundations of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a whole.

BELGRADE RADIO VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION IN BELGRADE

AU172126 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 79 AU

[Zivojin Jerotijevic commentary]

[Text] The last session of the [Belgrade] City Committee adopted a radically different approach to ideological differentiation in the Belgrade party organization. In the future, this differentiation increasingly will be based on the actual contribution to the development of social property and self-management and on an analysis of the behavior of communists at the meetings of workers, at the meetings of trade unions, delegations and workers councils and less and less on verbal statements in favor of self-management and declarative support for individual political orientations. Here is a talk by Zivojin Jerotijevic about the reasons and essence for this orientation:

Are the economic misfortunes of a part of the Belgrade economy exclusively of an economic nature, or are they the consequence of the old consciousness or of a crisis of morals? Social practice shows that both these things are involved. Either because they are subject to different systems of formation of prices, or because of the differences in the level of obsoleteness of machinery, high annuities, a shortage of highly skilled cadres, or because the customs concessions for the import of production materials, parts and reserve parts are not equal, the individual organizations of associated labor, even from the same branch of operations, are achieving completely different results.

Therefore, it is not quite the same thing under which credit conditions the modernization program has been achieved, whether the purchase of a foreign license is conditional on export restrictions, how the stimulation of innovations has been resolved, or to what extent production and sales rely on one's own scientific research and so forth. In this connection it is certain that all these elements have a direct influence on the income of the organizations of associated labor.

However, essential deviations from the agreed program of economic stablization could have been avoided had a greater consistency existed in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations. The fact that this consistency was missing should not be sought in the ideological awareness in a part of the Belgrade economy. The presence of certain unfavorable accompanying phenomena--such as formalism in forming composite organizations of associated labor, an insufficiently elaborated practice in association of labor and pooling of resources on the basis of joint revenue and income, the isolation of collectives within narrow factory circles and unclear development programs which are not mutually linked--cannot be explained in any other way. The same qualification also applies to the occurrence of a leveling of income, the conclusions of unfavorable business agreements, the revived practice of so-called useful malversations, bad human relations in some collectives, narrowmindedness and unfair competion in foreign markets, waste in the use of social funds and, in particular, a great investment mania. The fact that the investments financed by the Belgrade Bank alone are some three times larger than the 3-year accumulation of all its members is very illustrative.

Judging by all indications, the past rather irresolutely-waged social action against the proponents of unacceptable phenomena and behavior, nonetheless, gives the picture of the real strength of the bureaucratic-technocratic strongholds in certain circles. It is precisely for this reason that a more radical change was needed in the way in which these proponents were politically qualified, because this change, as experience teaches, will lead to an intensification of responsibility for shortcomings in the economy and for behavior that is not in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the law on associated labor. For this reason the new approach to ideological differentiation in the Belgrade party organization deserves general attention and full political support.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VISIT--Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Social Democrats Leftist Union, headed by General Secretary Antonio Lopez Cardoso, left Belgrade today. The delegation visited Yugoslavia as guests of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference. The delegation had talks in the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference today with Aleksandr Bakocevic, Federal Conference Secretariat member, on relations and cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD]

LCY DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA--Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marin Gerskovic, secretary of the Commission for International Cooperation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, have left for Sydney. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--A new proposed law on the ratification of an agreement between Yugoslavia and Poland on the mutual recognition of equal validity of the school certificates issued in the two countries has been submitted to delegates of the SFRY Assembly. The proposal, which will be discussed by one of the assembly committees in the very near future, has resulted from a mutual desire for enriching cooperation in the sphere of culture and education. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Jun 79 AU]

SED STUDY DELEGATION--Belgrade--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee, an SED study delegation arrived in Yugoslavia today to study the LCY's activity and standpoints in the sphere of education. The delegation is led by Egon Freyer, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department for Education. Milomir Petrovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Committee, held introductory talks with the delegation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

PCE DELEGATION ARRIVES--Belgrade--A delegation from the Madrid organization of the PCE headed by Gerardo Novales, member of the Executive Committee of the PCE Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. During its stay in Belgrade the delegation will visit some organizations of associated labor and hold talks with representatives of the City Committee of the League of Communists organization in Belgrade. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

NEW DIRECTOR OF NARODNE NOVINE--Nis--The Presidium of the SAWP Municipal Conference of Nis today appointed Dragan Djordjevic, secretary in the municipal committee of the LC of Nis, as the new director of the NARODNE NOVINE newspaper publishing organization and Ljubisa Ilic, TANJUG correspondent in the Nis region, as the new chief and managing editor of the Nis daily newspaper. Srecko Taritas was again appointed deputy chief and editor of NARODNE NOVINE. Ljubisa Sokolevic, hitherto chief and managing editor of the paper and acting director of NARODNE NOVINE, has been proposed for the post of director of the regional TV center now being set up in Nis. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD]